

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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BLOW TO PLAN FOR STUDY OF ANIMAL DISEASE

New Jersey Governor Shuts Out Rockefeller Investigators

The plan to spend a million dollars to find a remedy for bovine tuberculosis, hog cholera and other animal diseases, which have so greatly endangered human health and caused such tremendous economic loss, was given a setback this week by the governor of New Jersey. He refused to permit the location of the experiment station in his State.

His action was influenced by anti-vivisection faddists, who inspired him with the fear that possibly somebody might inflict cruelty on animals if the law was passed permitting the location of the Rockefeller Institute station in the State. The governor admitted that the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research was all right, but he was afraid that somebody else not so reputable might take advantage of the law. Therefore he killed the whole project for health protection and economic relief.

It was on Monday at Trenton, the State capital, that anti-vivisectionists persuaded Governor Fielder to veto Senator Colgate's bill to permit the Rockefeller Institute to establish a research department in the State for the study of animal diseases and their cure. The measure was passed unanimously in both houses immediately following the announcement that Mr. Rockefeller had contributed \$1,000,000 for animal disease research work.

The governor took the position that the bill drawn as an amendment to the act for the prevention of cruelty to animals was too broad in scope and in effect to relieve an incorporated body formed for that purpose from supervision. In expressing his disapproval the governor said:

"The change this law proposes is to permit any corporation incorporated for the purpose under the laws of any State or country to conduct such investigations and experiments without any supervision whatever. This right might safely be given to the Rockefeller Research Institute, but it would be unwise to confer it upon irresponsible persons who could obtain it by incorporating themselves merely."

The hearing upon the bill evoked opposition from the New Jersey Vivisection Society, whose principal spokesman was Frederick Bellamy, of Brooklyn. It was claimed by Mr. Bellamy that the bill was only the opening wedge for experiments upon human beings, its real object being to permit the

Rockefeller Institute to entrench itself permanently in New Jersey so that it could not be disturbed.

Starr J. Murphy, representing the Rockefeller Institute, explained the purposes of the bill, which he described as an act to preserve to humanity the right to protect itself against disease.

Dr. Simon Flexner, director of the laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute, explained the benefits derived by the human race from animal experimentation and vivisection. Others who spoke for the bill were Dr. J. T. Lipman, director of the State experiments station at New Brunswick; Dr. Richard Cole Newton, president of the State Board of Health, and B. C. English, editor of the New York Medical Journal.

LIGHT WEEK IN MEAT IMPORTS.

Importations of fresh meat at the port of New York during the past seven days were somewhat lighter than for several weeks past. Fresh beef arrivals totalled but 14,644 quarters, compared to 58,559 quarters last week and 24,549 quarters two weeks ago. Of this amount 10,626 quarters came direct from South America and was chilled beef; 600 chilled quarters came via Liverpool, and 3,418 quarters and crops of frozen beef came direct from Australia.

Arrivals of mutton included 2,000 frozen sheep and 1,747 frozen lambs from Australia, and 400 quarters of frozen veal also arrived on the same boat. The week marked the first direct arrival of any consequence from Australia on the Atlantic seaboard market. The steamer Oberhausen, from Melbourne and Sydney, brought the frozen beef, mutton and veal referred to, the entire shipment being of an experimental nature. If the local markets take this stuff readily it is presumed that heavier direct shipments will be made.

Arrivals of canned meats were also considerable, both from South America and Australia. From South America 1,000 cases of canned meats were received, and the Australian boat brought 2,175 cases. Most of this was canned and corned beef.

Exports of fresh meats from Argentina to the United States increased last week, the totals aggregating 18,000 quarters of frozen and chilled beef, 8,000 carcasses of mutton and 4,000 carcasses of lamb, compared with 1,000 quarters of beef the week previous.

The total shipments since January 1 are estimated to amount to 229,000 quarters of beef, 61,000 carcasses of mutton and 32,000 carcasses of lamb.

ARGENTINE MEAT MERGER.

Details of the merger of the two largest British meat concerns in the Argentine trade have been made public in London. The River Plate Fresh Meat Company, Ltd., combines with James Nelson & Sons, Ltd., the new concern to have a capital stock of \$10,000,000. Ultimately the combination will be known as the British & Argentine Meat Company. Of the new stock 55 per cent. goes to the River Plate stockholders and 45 per cent. to the Nelson stockholders.

It is stated that for legal and other reasons it has been found desirable that, instead of an entirely new company being formed, one company should absorb the other. James Nelson & Sons, Ltd., since it owns a company called Las Palmas Produce Company, Ltd., in whose name all its properties in the Argentine are held, and also has an issue of debenture stock outstanding, will be the absorbing company, and will increase and reorganize its capital so that it will consist of £600,000 6 per cent. cumulative and participating preference shares and £1,400,000 ordinary shares. It will also change its name and become the British & Argentine Meat Company, Ltd.

MEAT RATE INCREASE SUSPENDED.

Advices from Washington state that advances in freight rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products from Mason City, Ia., to certain points in Arkansas, proposed by F. A. Leland, agent for the railroads, were this week further suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission from April 15 until October 15. These advances were previously suspended from December 15, but the commission has not had time within which to complete its investigation into their reasonableness.

STATE OLEO TAX UPHELD.

The United States Supreme Court at Washington, in a decision handed down on Monday, upheld the right of the State of Montana to impose a tax of 1 cent a pound upon oleomargarine sold within the State. The Hammond Packing Company, selling Illinois oleomargarine in Silver Bow, Mont., attacked the law as arbitrary and unconstitutional. No further details of the decision were given out at the time.

FUTURE OF THE ARGENTINE BEEF INDUSTRY

Review of Its Growth and Future Possibilities

By George K. Holmes, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chilled and frozen beef is coming from Argentina at a rate of 9,000,000 pounds monthly, and the importations are exciting conjectures concerning their importance in the supply of dressed beef for consumption in the United States. In October last this country received from Argentina 2,069,794 pounds of chilled and frozen beef; in November, 3,988,808 pounds; in December, 9,440,488 pounds; in January, 8,935,797 pounds; or, in the four months, a total of 24,434,977 pounds.

Argentina, however, contributed 58 per cent. to the total imports of chilled and frozen beef during the four months, the remainder coming from Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Canada and Mexico. Argentina is far in the lead as a source of imports of dressed beef into this country, and has future possibilities of enormous increase, and therefore an examination of the factors of the situation is timely.

Rise of the Argentine Export Trade.

Many years ago Argentina established an export trade in salted beef, at a time before fresh beef was preserved by freezing or chilling, and years ago also live cattle were exported, chiefly to England. In the course of time Argentine cattle became infected with the foot and mouth disease, and the British Government, to protect home cattle, prohibited the importation of live cattle from Argentina.

Argentina, however, had become too important a source of fresh beef to the United Kingdom to be lost, and consequently British and other companies established slaughtering and freezing works in Argentina and exported the frozen beef, mostly to England.

A revolutionary element was introduced into the Argentine exportation of frozen beef by the diminishing per capita supply of beef in the United States, which rapidly led to the extinction of the export trade of this country in refrigerated beef. This beef had mostly gone to the United Kingdom. Four of the great slaughtering companies of Chicago and other cities bought or built slaughtering and chilling or freezing establishments in Argentina and speedily dominated the business of slaughtering beef animals there for export.

In 1911 the seven freezing companies then operating in Argentina made a combine limiting in a certain degree the exportation of chilled and frozen beef. In April, 1913, one of these companies, which in the meantime had passed into the control of a Chicago company, expressed a desire to increase its shipments because of the increased capacity of its works, but this proposition was not agreed to by the other companies, and the agreement of 1911 was not renewed. Of the seven companies, two were Argentine, three English, and two, although registered as Argentine companies, belonged to Chicago companies.

At the present time there are nine establishments for slaughtering, chilling or freezing, and exporting beef, located in or near Buenos Aires, and five of these companies are owned or operated by Chicago slaughtering and packinghouses. These five do by far the major portion of the entire business.

Number of Cattle in Argentina.

In a census taken in Argentina in 1888 it was ascertained that there were 21,961,657 cattle in that country, and that of these cattle 17,574,572 were natives, 3,388,801 were grades, and only 37,858 were pure-breds and cross-breds. Not included in the foregoing classes were 960,426 milch cows and work oxen.

By the time of the national census of 1895 the number of cattle in Argentina had slightly declined, and the total was 21,701,526. The native cattle had absolutely and relatively declined very considerably and the grades and pure-breds had increased correspondingly.

In 1908 there was a livestock census which ascertained that the number of cattle in Argentina was 29,116,625; this number was larger than for any year either subsequently or before. The improvement in the beef qualities of the cattle continued, and the census found 10,785,280 natives, or only about one-third of the total number of the cattle; it found 14,027,207 grades, or nearly one-half of the total number of cattle; and it found also 918,749 pure-breds and cross-breds.

The improvement of Argentine beef cattle has been speedily and intelligently performed. Argentine cattle owners have been the readiest and best buyers of the British pure-bred beef cattle, and have bought them in large numbers. So rapidly have the Argentine cattle herds been improved in beef qualities in recent years that they are now producing export beef that is not excelled by that of any other country at present exporting in large quantities.

In consequence of drought, the estimated number of cattle in Argentina, December 31, 1909, was 27,824,509, a reduction of 1,300,000 cattle from the number of 1908. There was some recovery in 1910, for which year the estimate was 28,827,900, and the cattle hardly maintained their numbers in 1911, for which year the estimate was 28,786,168. The last estimate received in this country is that of December 31, 1912, which gave to Argentina 29,016,000 cattle, a number slightly under that of the census of May 30, 1908.

Condition of the Cattle-Producing Industry.

The conditions under which beef cattle are kept and the essential facts relating to the beef-animal producing industry have been under observation by three noted experts of this country, one of them as special agent of the Tariff Board in 1911. The Argentine beef, both for home consumption and for export, is not corn fed. Part of it is the product of native pastures, but the best of it is fed on alfalfa.

In the Province of Buenos Aires, reports the special agent of the Tariff Board, "the land is worth too much money on the market to be profitable with cattle or sheep grazing. The summer droughts make it hard to grow cultivated grasses. Alfalfa is a success in every part of the country." "Agriculture is coming in rapidly, and lands are constantly being subdivided into farms. Never, so far as was noted, do the farmers keep livestock on their farms more than the animals needed for work, or perhaps some

cows for dairy use, or a few sheep bought for food to be killed off one at a time as needed." One-third of the cattle of the Republic are in this Province.

Ranchmen very often lease lands to the farmers or colonists, usually for wheat growing. This withdraws the land from stock growing for three to five years, when it is sown to alfalfa and returned to stock again, while the colonist moves on to develop another piece of land from wildness to wheat and to leave it later in turn to alfalfa.

"The Province of Entre Rios," says the special agent, "is fully occupied and fully stocked with sheep and cattle. It is a land where perennial grasses are not much seen, and those found are of hard, coarse kinds, of little use. The nutritious grasses are mostly annuals, and annual clovers abound. The Province is going rapidly to agriculture."

Concerning the Province of Corrientes, the special agent writes that "it is a great cattle country, but many of the herds are of the unimproved native stocks, with wide horns and huge bony frames. They go to the salt-works at about five or six years of age. Good cattle thrive in southern Corrientes, and some day doubtless will over all of the Province."

"There is no probability of much immediate development of the livestock industry" in the Province of Chaco. In the Province of Santa Fe "the number of cattle, now 2,639,480, will increase, no doubt, owing to the laying down of lands to alfalfa." "In Pampa Central the 5,000,000 sheep are decreasing, due to the coming in of agriculture. Cattle, on the other hand, are likely to increase, as it is a great alfalfa-growing region."

Sheep Production Is on the Decline.

In summing up the results of his observations in Argentina, the special agent of the Tariff Board states that in his opinion "there is no doubt that sheep breeding in Argentina has passed its meridian and is now on the decline. This is because of the large immigration to Argentina and the continually laying down of lands to agriculture."

"Contrasting cattle breeding with sheep breeding, the production of good cattle on alfalfa will no doubt increase in Argentina as times goes on, especially if prices for beef remain good. It is probably the most marvelous place for cattle breeding in the world. This is especially true of the regions where alfalfa is grown. In Argentina cattle seem to bloat very little on alfalfa pasture. They run in thousands on the alfalfa pastures, which are perennial, and in winter eat alfalfa hay from ricks piled up for them, without men taking the trouble, as a rule, to take it out for them."

It is important to remember, however, that the great defect in Argentina is the weather, which is most uncertain. Rains may come at any time of the year or they may not come at all. Sometimes a region will be without much, if any, rain for one, two or three years.

The rainfall in normal years is just sufficient for the grasses and crops. In exceedingly rare seasons it is excessive. Perhaps in half the years it is too light. One year in seven, more or less, it is withheld. In 1830 nearly all the cattle, horses and sheep of Argentina perished for want of water.

(To be continued.)

FAVORS AN INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION

Committee of U. S. Chamber of Commerce Submits Report

A referendum relative to the proposed Interstate Trade Commission, whose powers are defined in the bill recently reported into the House of Representatives by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, was initiated on Tuesday by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America. It will go to the 543 commercial organizations in 47 States, constituent members of the National Chamber, and the votes of these organizations when recorded will be made public and will represent the view of the National Chamber with reference to the proposed commission.

The referendum is based on the report of a special committee, appointed in response to a resolution passed by the recent annual meeting of the Chamber in Washington, D. C. The committee is composed of two business men: Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of New York, and Wm. L. Saunders, president of the Ingersoll-Rand Company of New York City; two economists: President Charles R. Van Hise, of the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University and former president of the American Association for Labor Legislation; two lawyers: Charles F. Mathewson, of the firm of Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson, of New York City, and George Rublee, of Washington, former member of the law firm of Spooner & Cotton of New York City. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston, was appointed a member, but was unable to give time to sit with the committee, and Mr. Rublee was appointed in his place.

R. G. Rhett, president of the People's Bank of Charleston, S. C., and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Chamber, acted as chairman of the committee. The committee has held frequent sessions since late in February and presents its recommendations in such form that the membership of each organization is enabled to express its opinions by voting for or against the various proposals.

The report is confined to a discussion of the Interstate Trade Commission, no opinion being expressed concerning the other proposals for anti-trust legislation contained in the tentative bills which have been put forward, but on which no measures have yet been formally introduced into Congress. Regarding this matter the committee says: "When it becomes more evident what proposals further than a trade commission bill will actually go before Congress for consideration, the committee will hold further meetings and make a separate report with a purpose of affording members of the Chamber timely opportunity to express their opinions."

The committee approves of the plan to create an Interstate Trade Commission to take the place of the Bureau of Corporations, believing that a commission is far preferable in dealing with the intricate questions involved in interstate commerce to a single official of the Department of Commerce, as is at present the case. It expresses the opinion that a commission in which business experience can be represented can be of substantial constructive value from the standpoint of

commerce. It points out that practically all the powers of inquiry it is proposed to give to the Commission have been vested in the Commissioner of Corporations since the creation of the Bureau, and little change is made in this respect. The committee believes that as a commission of this sort gains experience it may be very useful to the business of the country.

The opinion is expressed that there should be no discrimination as to the corporations to be considered as coming under the jurisdiction of the Commission, excepting banks and railroads.

On the proposal that the commission should be given the authority to advise corporations as to what they may or may not do within the scope of the Sherman Act, the committee is divided, the majority believing, however, that this power should not be entrusted to such a commission at the outset. On this point both sides of the question are presented for the vote of the organizations.

The report deals at length with the question of publicity and emphatically expresses the view that in any reports required of corporations private information such as trade processes, profits on particular articles, and like information, the disclosure of which might seriously injure an industry in competition with others, should not be made public. The need of protection to legitimate enterprise in this respect is set forth strongly.

In view of the fact that the conditions surrounding the promotion of foreign trade are entirely different from those which obtain with reference to domestic trade, the committee recommends that the Commission should investigate and report as soon as possible upon the advisability of permitting industries engaged in foreign trade to co-operate to a larger degree if they so desire.

Recommendations of the Committee.

The seven definite recommendations to be supported or rejected by the membership of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States are as follows:

1. That there be created an interstate trade commission of at least five members appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, not more than a mere majority of whom shall be of the same political party.
2. That jurisdiction of the commission in conducting investigation extend to all corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, except such as are amenable to the Interstate Commerce Commission. (It has not been judicially determined whether or not banks are engaged in interstate commerce, but it is not understood to be the purpose of the bill creating an interstate trade commission to include banks among the corporations placed within the jurisdiction of the commission.)
3. That the commission should not now be given authority to advise applicants concerning the legality of proposed contracts, combinations, etc., under the Sherman Act.
4. That the annual reports of corporations, if required, should at the outset be confined to those of the larger corporations (say, to those having capital resources of \$5,000,000 or more; or to those having an annual income of \$2,500,000), and to such other classes of corporations as the commission may officially determine.
5. That in the annual reports made to the

commission, corporations ought not to be required to disclose trade-processes, shop-costs, classification of sales and profits among particular articles, names of customers, or other like private information.

6. That the publication of facts obtained by the commission be confined to such as are to the public interest.

7. That Congress should direct the commission to investigate and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date on the advisability of amending the Sherman Act to allow a greater degree of co-operation in the conduct, and for the protection, of the foreign trade.

In suggesting that the membership of the Commission should be composed of five members rather than three as proposed in the present House bill, the committee argues that since a large proportion of interstate business of importance is now transacted by corporations, the duties of the commission will be so important that so small a membership as three is inadequate, and that "Experience has shown that in a commission of three, one member is usually dominant, and that a commission of five is more representative."

The committee also concluded that a commission may earn a greater degree of popular confidence for non-partisanship and impartiality than a departmental official can hope to obtain. The committee is also convinced that the larger commission would provide for different points of view and opportunity for the inclusion of men of business experience.

Kinds of Corporations to Be Dealt With.

With reference to the question of the jurisdiction of the commission, the committee believes that there should be no discrimination as to the kinds of corporations with which the commission deals, since such a limitation might develop a suspicion of favoritism. It says: "Neither size nor any other arbitrary standard of classification is a sure criterion of lawfulness or unlawfulness under the anti-trust acts or under any other laws."

The committee is convinced that the general jurisdiction of the commission should not extend to persons and partnerships, giving the following reason: "As a matter of business judgment, individuals and partnerships as such will not engage in interstate or foreign trade on a scale sufficiently large as to have the potentiality of effecting a restraint of trade or creating a monopoly. Before their business assumes a character or a volume that creates possibilities of illegality under the anti-trust acts they are under a practical necessity of adopting the corporate form with its limited liability and other advantages."

The majority of the committee in stating its opposition to the proposal that the Commission be given powers to advise concerning the legality of trusts, contracts, combinations, etc., goes into this subject at length and discusses the legal as well as the practical phases of it. It sets forth the view that at the outset it would be a physical impossibility for the commission to pass upon the multitudinous plans which corporations have in regard to commerce that is interstate or foreign in character.

It says: "Every unfavorable decision would lead to a new presentation of the same plan with the least number of changes the applicants estimated the commission would accept. The decision in no case, whether favorable or unfavorable, could be used as a

(Continued on page 43.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

HANDLING HOG HAIR.

Some time ago The National Provisioner ran a series of articles on the handling of hog hair and modern methods of making money out of it. These articles attracted wide attention and resulted in the taking up of the matter by many packers who had been tanking their hair previously, or throwing it away altogether.

In a recent letter a subscriber of The National Provisioner, writing enthusiastically of the good he has derived from his study of The National Provisioner's pages, says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I tackled this proposition when everybody else had given it up. Our equipment is entirely home-made, not costing very much. The cost for labor and chemicals is a little over 3 cents per pound on the finished hair, and we have just received returns on our first lot of 25,000 pounds at 9 3/4 cents.

We made our serious mistake in shipping in bales of 120 pounds, and the ocean rates were excessive. However, our lesson in that respect has been taken to heart. This is only one instance in which The National Provisioner has put me on the right track.

I would like to have your opinion on the price we obtained for the hair, also for the cost of labor and chemicals. I might say that the great bulk of the hair was summer product, with some of the November and December make included.

Considering the price you name we conclude you mean by "finished" hair that the hair was cured and dyed, but not curled. You got a fair price, but we think you can get more. Your cost seems to us to be excessive by at least one-half. Not knowing your methods of operating, we cannot criticize, but we have no hesitation in saying you are making a very good start.

There is quite a difference in the quality of

hog hair. Winter hair, of course, is worth more than summer hair, which must be taken into consideration in your shipment, which, as you state, was largely summer hair. The old method of field curing and drying of hair is entirely too slow and unsatisfactory in these days, when hair is worth something. And it will be worth more, as the demand far exceeds the supply to such an extent that all kinds of substitutes are tried, and adopted or rejected as the case may be.

Hair should not be allowed to lay in piles and become heated, but should be cooked as soon as possible, using just enough chemical (and no more than necessary) to remove all cuticle and clean the hair without destroying any of its resilience or elasticity, without taking the "life" out of the hair, as it were. Chemicals also destroy to some extent the gloss or lustre of the hair, giving it a dead appearance. If held over, green hair should be kept in cold water—running water, if possible.

As the hair is cooking skim the vats of all scum arising, so that when the water is drawn off there may be as little accumulation of that kind left in the hair as possible. A heavy wire false bottom in the cooking vat over the perforated steam coils aids greatly toward this result. Use plenty of water, so the hair may be totally submerged while cooking.

When the hair has been sufficiently cooked it is washed and "picked" thoroughly, using hot water in the process. The drying is usually accomplished by the use of hot air, outdoor air being entirely excluded in washing, picking and drying the hair.

The drying room is equipped with a perforated floor, usually of iron, allowing the free access of hot air through the hair spread thereon, which should be turned occasionally while drying.

The cleaner all the utensils, machinery, floors, etc., are kept the sweeter will be the hair. Avoid decomposition in any and every connection.

Dyeing is effected before drying, while the hair is wet from the washing and picking process. The dyeing is a very particular

process, and should be carefully accomplished, remembering that elasticity is desired as well as correct color. Some experiment is necessary to accomplish this.

MAKE "STICK" FROM TANKWATER.

The following letter comes from a reader of The National Provisioner in Great Britain: Editor The National Provisioner:

It appears that in America it is customary to make "stick" and fertilizer from tankwater. There is another process—one can hardly call it a process—for concentrating the water from the melted fat and making it into "size." Which, in a factory where various qualities of fat are handled, from the best to the worst, do you think would be the more paying thing to make, "size" or "stick"?

The American packer probably manipulates to the best advantage all kinds of by-product material, more so than any other packer in the world, and we do not know of any of them making "size" from tankwater. They have made paint from tankwater, but abandoned the process as unprofitable.

From the tankwater the American meat packer makes "stick" and sells it in this state, or makes finished concentrated tankage, as it may best pay him. Of course, all the grease possible is eliminated from the tankwater before evaporation, and the water is handled while hot, at not less than 160 degs. Fahr.; the best results being thus obtained. Where tankwater is obtained sufficient to make it profitable to manipulate it, packers in this country are putting in evaporators in every case. No other plan is thought of; no other pays anything like this plan.

SAN FRANCISCO LIVERS ARE CHEAP.

In a recent issue, commenting on the reported refusal of San Francisco retail butchers to buy beef livers, when they formerly got them for nothing, The National Provisioner through a typographical error quoted the price as 15 cents per pound. It should have read 5 cents per pound, which is the San Francisco price. According to these figures, San Francisco butchers get beef livers cheaper than butchers in almost any large city in the United States.

STANDARD FOR A GENERATION SWENSON EVAPORATORS

have been put into every industry where evaporators are used. They have become so well and so favorably known that for most of these industries today the Swenson is standard. Repeat orders have followed one another until now half of our business is based upon previous business with the same concerns. At the same time, where required, we will design and construct evaporators of any type to suit special conditions.

We have become the largest manufacturers of evaporators in the United States because we have gone at the thing from the right standpoint. Our staff of engineers includes men whose experience ranges over all industries using evaporators, and whose training has been along thoroughly scientific lines. Every evaporator we build is designed to fulfill certain specific conditions. It is designed with the background of this wealth of experience, and is based upon correct principles. Only

under such conditions could the business have been built up to our present dimensions.

The reason the big packers come back to us for more and more evaporators for tank water is because they have thoroughly tested out our product and found it satisfactory. The man whose plant is smaller does not always have opportunity to make these tests, but he can safely rely upon the example of the men of widest experience.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

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A STEP BACKWARD

Announcement was made recently of a dona-
tion of one million dollars by John D.
Rockefeller for the purpose of establishing a
department in the Rockefeller Institute of
Medical Research for the study of animal dis-
eases which endanger the human health and
which cause enormous economic loss. The
news was received with approval in all quar-
ters. Scientists and economists realized its
momentousness; the meat industry as well
as the livestock industry hailed it with glad-
ness. All realized the extent of the danger
and loss from animal disease, and the relief
that would come from the discovery of meth-
ods and means to eradicate such disease.

In the face of such general recognition of
the importance and necessity of this reform,
can anyone conceive of a step deliberately
taken to block it? And yet such a step was

taken this week, and by no less a personage
than the Governor of the State of New Jer-
sey. Induced by misguided anti-vivisection-
ists to veto a bill granting the Institute the
right to establish its laboratory in New Jer-
sey, Governor Fielder has put a stop to the
plan, for the present at least.

The Governor killed the bill because he
feared others than the Rockefeller Institute
might take advantage of it to commit cruel-
ties! As the New York Sun well says: "This
was making a long stretch of imagination to
find grounds for a disastrously anti-social
policy."

It is not necessary here to rehearse the
dangers to health which exist today through
animal tuberculosis, hog cholera and other
like diseases. Nor are the tremendous eco-
nomic losses due to these diseases unfamiliar
to readers of The National Provisioner. Not
a quart of milk, not a pound of butter and
cheese that goes on the market can be guar-
anteed as free from disease germs as long
as bovine tuberculosis is as common as it is
today. Economic loss from this and other
animal diseases, particularly hog cholera, in-
flicts immense hardship on business and adds
enormously to the cost of living.

And yet the fears of anti-vivisection fad-
dists outweigh these tremendous considera-
tions in the mind of New Jersey's Governor.
He admits that the Rockefeller Institute is
all right, but because some unknown and less
scrupulous person might possibly at some
time in the future inflict cruelty on some
animal, Governor Fielder puts a check on this
vital movement toward protecting the health
of the entire country and lessening the strain
on the consumer's pocketbook.

As the Sun again says with appropriate-
ness, "One would have supposed that New
Jersey would have felt honored in aiding so
promising a scientific campaign. But the
promptings of narrow fanaticism have again
prevailed over science and progress, and the
Institute must either seek hospitality else-
where or postpone its work until our public
men are educated up to modern standards."

It may be predicted with reasonable cer-
tainty that there are other States with gov-
ernors whose minds work somewhat more
logically, and with a little better balance.

AN UNFAIR ASSUMPTION

The recent official bulletin of the United
States Department of Agriculture reviewing
the meat resources of South America and the
development of the Argentine meat industry
was given wide publicity by the daily press,
particularly a rashly-worded statement by the
author of the bulletin to the effect that Amer-
ican packers controlled the Argentine trade
and inferring that they might use imported
beef in such a way as to maintain prices in
this country.

The National Provisioner commented on this
peculiarly-colored official document at the time,
but it appears that we were not alone in
the view taken of the bad taste displayed by
the author. The National Stockman & Farmer
calls attention to the widespread belief that
Secretary of Agriculture Houston used the
words referred to, and that he has been widely
quoted as having found "evidence of iniquity"
on the part of the packers. The National
Stockman & Farmer says in its comment on
this matter:

"In discussing the shipments of Argentine
beef to this country by houses controlled by
American slaughterers the bulletin said: 'It
is not assumed that they are using Argentine
beef to beat down the prices of Chicago beef.'"

"Why need a bulletin of the Department of
Agriculture assume anything in regard to the
motives of slaughterers? There has been en-
tirely too much 'assumacy' already on the part
of our bulletin makers whose business it should
be to present facts. It happened that the
week the bulletin appeared a carload of Argen-
tine beef was shipped to Chicago because it
could not find an outlet in the East. Will the
author of the bulletin now assume that it
was sent there to hold up the price of Chicago
beef, or what?"

"Our slaughterers control a large share of
the Argentine trade for the same reason that
they control a large share of the American
trade; namely, they are the most competent
men in that line of business."

It is unfortunate that Secretary Houston
should have had such words put into his
mouth, and that a legitimate industry should
have been so unnecessarily "slammed" in a
government bulletin.

OVER HERE AND OVER THERE

Suppose the announcement should appear
in the public prints to the effect that two
leading American meat packing companies
had amalgamated, not only for the conduct
of their packing and wholesale business, but
also for the establishment of a great chain
of retail meat markets. What would be apt
to be the comment of the press on such a
move? And how would the government look
at it? The question is not difficult to an-
swer. There would be a loud explosion of de-
nunciation and no end of political clatter.

And yet over in England two of the lead-
ing British meat importing concerns have
combined, the combination including not only
their great packing plants in the Argentine,
their lines of meat-carrying ocean steam-
ships and their wholesale warehouses in
Great Britain, but also thousands of retail
meat shops which they operate in the latter
country. And the London Times, comment-
ing on the plan, says: "With combined forces
and new sinews of war they ought to become
a potent factor in regulating the trade so
that a fair balance shall be maintained."

Imagine a newspaper in the United States
commending any American meat packer—or
any other business interest, for that matter
—for "regulating the trade"! They are cer-
tainly old-fashioned in their ideas on the
other side of the pond!

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Company will erect a cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer plant at Augusta, Ga.

The Planters' Oil Company, Taylor, Tex., has commenced the erection of its new mill.

The fertilizer plant of Morris & Company, East St. Louis, Ill., has been damaged by fire.

G. J. Ross, of Oil City, Pa., contemplates erecting an abattoir and reduction plant at Lansing, Mich.

The fertilizer plant of the Houston Packing Company at Houston, Tex., has been partially destroyed by fire.

Mooresboro Cotton Oil Company, Mooresboro, N. C., is contemplating doubling the capacity of its plant.

The Newbern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills, Newbern, N. C., is contemplating additions to its fertilizer plant.

The Soltz Brothers Beef Company has awarded the contract for the erection of its new slaughterhouse at New London, Conn.

The Kelford Fertilizer Company, Kelford, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by W. R. Brown and others.

The Reardon Glue Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by J. A. Reardon, A. T. Gaertnes and others.

The Springfield Provision Company, Springfield, Ore., has been incorporated with \$40,000 capital stock to erect a large pork packing plant.

The Gary Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by J. B. Graydon, E. B. Russell and G. C. Gaier.

The Kennard Cotton Oil & Manufacturing Company, Kennard, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. J. J. Cooper is president.

The Windsor Soap Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by M. F. Windsor, G. Weiss, G. F. Dodge and others.

The Bradley Packing and Cold Storage Company, Cleveland, Tenn., has been incorpo-

rated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by G. T. Hall, W. F. McIntire and L. D. Campbell.

A charter has been issued to the Paul O. Reymann Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., to engage in the livestock, slaughtering and packing business. The capital stock is \$200,000.

The Franklinton Union Ginnery Company, Franklinton, N. C., has been incorporated with \$125,000 capital stock to do a ginning business and operate cottonseed oil mills. W. H. Harris, of Wake Forest, and A. B. Webster and others of Franklinton are the incorporators.

The Metropolitan Market Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in meat and other animal products. R. M. Remick, Philadelphia; W. C. Arnold, Lansdowne, Pa., and J. M. Satterfield, of Dover, are the incorporators.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT SHIPMENTS.

The Australian Commonwealth High Commissioner in London states that the largest shipment of frozen beef to leave Port Adelaide was made on February 4 in the steamer Somerset. The consignment included 643 forequarters and 728 hindquarters for London, 93 packages, 2,185 forequarters and 2,152 hindquarters for Liverpool, and 146 packets for Glasgow. In addition there were 777 carcasses of frozen lamb, 456 carcasses of frozen mutton, 537 sides and 56 bodies of frozen veal and many heavy parcels of small goods and preserved meat. The steamer Poona of the Peninsular and Occidental Line, which left on February 4, took 704 bags of frozen beef and 200 sides of frozen veal for London and 100 bags of beef and 158 sides of veal for Hull.

The rapid strides which the industry has made may be judged from the fact that in 1913 frozen beef of the value of \$176,500 was exported from South Australia alone, as against \$24,245 in 1912, when the shipments were first started. The South Australian Produce Depot has been occupied fully for some time in dealing with the beef for export, as well as boneless and tinned beef. The erection of a meat extracting plant and chilling room and the enlargement of the killing house there are contemplated in the near future.

"BILLY" AGAR COMES EAST.

William G. Agar, of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the best-known men in the meat packing industry, has been made general manager of Dunlevy & Bro. Company, the big Pittsburgh, Pa., packing concern. Mr. Agar was one of the heads of the Agar Packing Company at Des Moines and has lately been at the head of the Des Moines Packing Company. He now identifies himself with the Eastern end of the trade and with a live and growing concern, where excellent opportunity is given for the exercise of his abilities.

HOG HAIR IN ENGLISH TRADE.

The business in hog hair, or bristles, in England is done through brokers to whom goods are consigned and sold on commission, which ranges from one-half of 1 to 1 per cent., reports Consul Albert Halstead from Birmingham. Investigation shows that winter hog hair dyed brings about \$243 per long ton (2,240 pounds) c. i. f. Liverpool, while the same quality undyed brings about \$229 per long ton. One firm in Birmingham, which manufactures brushes from hog hair, has been in business since 1780. Shipments of bristles to the United States are mainly invoiced through London.

CHICAGO OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of March, 1914, was 7,590,185 lbs. natural color, and 291,631 lbs. artificially colored, a total of 7,881,816 lbs.

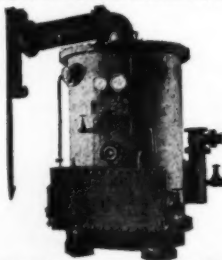
The actual production in the Chicago district of oleomargarine by months for the past year follows:

	Pounds.
March, 1913	8,418,500
April	8,638,210
May	7,244,303
June	5,204,195
July	4,991,873
August	5,550,914
September	7,920,383
October	9,218,252
November	8,939,921
December	9,318,963
January, 1914	9,495,446
February	8,423,903
March	7,881,816

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

TANKWATER

There's money in it for others and there's money in it for you. Save yourself all trouble by using the



ZAREMBO PATENT EVAPORATOR

Built for Long Life, Hard Service and No Worry to its owner.

ZAREMBO CO. - Buffalo, N. Y.

Tankage Disposal Plants

BULLETIN NO. 40.

Gives the value of garbage, tankage and offals from abattoirs and tells how to economically treat the same. It also gives very much valuable information.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, and 50 Church St., New York City

PACKERS who buy our SPECIAL HAM PAPER for smoked meat wrapping and Lard Liners, get the GREATEST VALUE the market offers.

WRITE US FOR PLAIN OR PRINTED SAMPLES

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Hartford City, Indiana

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

THE KRON COUNTER SCALE.

The American Kron Scale Company has broadened its field of manufacture until now it is said that there is a type of Kron scale, either dormant or portable, to meet every requirement of any line of business where speed and accuracy are essential in weighing. In the packinghouse and meat trade lines particularly this development has been marked. Kron scales have come into wide use in the packing and provision field, and the company has also entered the retail field with much success.

The Kron Counter Scale is one of the latest and most successful of these developments. This new type of Kron is designed



for use in retail shop, factory, mill, railway and express offices; in fact, for any business where quick and accurate weighing of small quantities of material, packages, etc., is essential to highest efficiency in weighing. It is built upon the same simple principle as other well-known types of the Kron, there being no knife-edges, pivots or springs in the dial mechanism; no liquid dash pot; no vibration—pointer stops "dead" at accurate weight. The platform is of the suspension type. The scale is built entirely of metal, and only the best materials, combined with expert workmanship, are used in its construction.

The Kron counter scale has a platform $13\frac{1}{2}$ by 19 inches in size, with a dial 12

inches in diameter, readable on both sides. A tare beam can also be supplied with this scale. It comes in either blue or gold bronze finish. It has a big, clear-reading dial, readable on both sides. Full capacity is shown on the dial. It weighs as fast as you can load and unload the scale, and is claimed to reduce weighing costs.

THE SHORT PATH.

The C. M. Wessels Company, of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, has published a handsomely illustrated book with the title "The Short Path," which is of great trade interest. The title is explained in the opening paragraph, where the author says that "The short path to the dealer's interest lies in direct appeal to him through his favorite trade journal. To influence him indirectly, through consumer publicity, see the unnecessary distance you must travel."

The book is intended for advertisers looking for the best, cheapest and most effective methods of marketing their product. It contains a very large amount of valuable information for the advertiser, both in the general way and in the detailing of accurate and specific information as to advertising mediums. It contains a compendium of information concerning the leading trade journals in the food field. Together with a supplement containing additional information, it may be obtained upon application to the C. M. Wessels Company, Eighth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

INDEPENDENT BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.

The Independent Butchers' Supply Company, of Chicago, of which Henry H. Ziemsen is president; Sig. Strauss, vice-president; Sidney Degginger, secretary; and Leo F. Gronow treasurer, has erected a fine and spacious building near Thirty-eighth street on Ashland avenue, Chicago, and will open up for business there on May 1. They have ample room to carry a full line of sausage casings, spices, tools, equipment and machinery for the sausage trade, butchers and packers. They wish to convey their sincerest thanks to their many friends all over the country for past favors, and to ask them to pay them a visit when in Chicago.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

On and after September 1, 1914, the Jones Cold Store Door Company will change its corporate name, and will thereafter be known as the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company, of Hagerstown, Md. No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

The change of name by the board of directors was made in compliment to the Jamison family, whose absolute control and management has directed its affairs to its present world-wide fame in cold storage doors. J. V. Jamison is president, J. V. Jamison, Jr., is secretary and treasurer, and R. L. Jamison is manager of the order and shipping department.

No change has been or will be made in the trade names or trade rights, and all the same property and rights which they now possess will continue, and will be used in the catalogue and all of the advertising matter. The Jamisons have made the Jones cold store door famous, and they deserve the fame they have achieved.

MOTOR TRUCK MAINTENANCE COST.

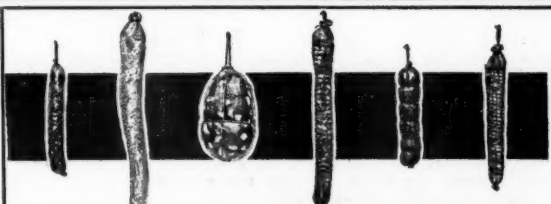
After covering 61,000 miles with a total expense of but \$90 for repairs and overhauling, a $3\frac{1}{2}$ -ton KisselKar truck is firmly in the favor of its owners, Leuer Brothers, of Highland Park, Ill. This truck makes a trip to Chicago and return, 48 miles, every morning, and in the afternoon is used for general haulage purposes. It makes seven miles to a gallon of gasoline, 9,000 miles to a set of solid rear tires on blocks, and 13,000 miles to a set of front tires.

COULDN'T BLAME THIS BUTCHER.

Mrs. Putton-Ayres had picked up a few French phrases which she worked into her talk on every possible occasion. Entering the butcher's shop one day, she inquired if he had any "bon vivant."

"Boned what, ma'am?" asked the butcher, puzzled.

"Bon vivant," she repeated. "That's the French for good liver, you know."—Boston Transcript.




If you are
Interested in

DRIED SAUSAGE

Write the "ANGLO"

Our brands are thoroughly established and in demand

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO. Chicago, Ill.



ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

New Iberia, La.—The New Iberia Creamery Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Shepherdsville, Ky.—The Shepherdsville Electric Light, Water and Cold Storage Company is being organized with \$10,000 capital stock. S. W. Bates is president. A 5-ton ice machine and cold storage equipment will be installed.

ICE NOTES.

Jacksonville, Fla.—This city contemplates establishing an ice plant.

Columbus, Miss.—H. E. Johns contemplates establishing a 10-ton ice plant.

Pflugerville, Tex.—The Pflugerville Ice Factory will erect an 8-ton ice plant.

Sugarland, Tex.—The Home Packing Company will erect an ice and cold storage plant.

Harrison, Ark.—G. D. Locke, Rogers, Ark., will expend about \$25,000 equipping an ice plant.

Conroe, Tex.—The Conroe Gin, Ice and Light Company contemplates erecting an ice plant.

Union Springs, Ala.—J. A. Hough is reported promoting the establishment of an ice plant here.

Live Oak, Fla.—An ice cream factory will be established here by Fred Walter, of Hopkins, Mich.

Burgen, Ky.—W. H. De Baum, Perryville, Ky., contemplates erecting an ice and electric light plant.

Georgetown, S. C.—The Southern Extracting Company will erect a 12-ton ice plant at its alcohol plant.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Columbia Produce Company has let contract for the erection of a cold storage plant.

Kuttawa, Ky.—Alexander Brothers & Co. of Cadiz have purchased ice plant here. Will improve and operate.

Harper, Kan.—F. H. and W. Z. Coy, of

Kansas City, have purchased the ice plant at this place and will increase output to 30 tons.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The standard Ice Manufacturing Company has acquired property and will shortly commence the erection of an ice plant.

North Yakima, Wash.—J. M. Perry & Company have closed a contract for the immediate erection of an addition to their cold storage warehouse.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The directors of the Kings County Refrigerating Company have recommended to their stockholders that the capital stock be increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000, and a meeting will be held April 22 to act on the proposition. The money will go toward reimbursing the company for improvements already made, including the pipe lines installed at the Wallabout Market, and for other improvements to the present plant. It is expected that the boiler house will be built four stories higher and the additional space used for storage purposes.

ELECTRIC WIRING IN REFRIGERATION PLANT.

I note a query in your February issue on the application of iron conduit in cold storage, or general electric wiring as applied to refrigerating rooms, writes Joseph B. McKeown, of New York, in Refrigerating World. This subject has not been given publicity enough to bring out the best results.

The average wiring contractor has been limited in experience along this line, and simply applies the underwriters' rules as they read, with little benefit to the fire insurance companies or the customer.

While the fire insurance companies, or rather their underwriters' inspection board, employ inspectors to approve of wiring outfits and electric installations in general, they will, if the matter is called to their attention in time, give explanations and suggestions along this line.

The enclosing of an electric wire or wires in a metal conduit as I understand is to pro-

tect it from mechanical injury, attacks from mice or rats which sometimes chew the insulation, and to insure a method of renewing the wiring without disturbing the building or fixtures, and when using alternating current there is a further advantage, that of controlling induction currents.

All wires should be separately insulated to withstand a specific voltage at a given temperature and in a dry place.

There is, however, no mention in the underwriters' book of rules or a detailed account of how all kinds of wiring should be placed. Their rules are only general, as it would be almost impossible to cover all details.

Take, for instance, a hotel combination, when steam heat and refrigeration is carried throughout the entire house. In the kitchen we will assume there are outlets for fixtures in the ceiling, controlled by a push switch in the wall. Should the conduit go directly up and over from the switch there will be no trouble, but should the same material of construction be alongside a refrigerating pipe or through an ice box, and there being any bends or pockets in the conduit, moisture will surely collect and show on an insulation test within a year.

This condition is best understood when we consider that the cold brine or refrigeration pipe in close proximity to the electric conduit produces a lower temperature in that part of the conduit than at the exposed ends which admit of warm air—not in great quantities, but nevertheless sufficient to be detrimental—and produce similar effect inside the pipe as we notice on a cold water pipe in a warm room.

Should we try to exclude the air with glycerine (as suggested) or other liquors, it will form a combination with the insulation material which will destroy the insulating effects and put the circuit out of use.

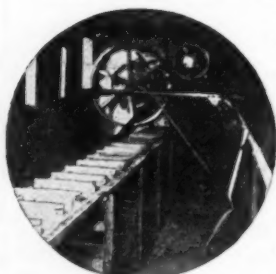
There are, however, many places where conduit is good to use, such as where rooms are of regular temperature and the entire

REDUCE the LABOR

Now Employed in Your
BOILER PLANT

Accomplished by Handling Your
COAL and ASHES

MECHANICALLY



Let us
Estimate
on Your
Needs.
Send for
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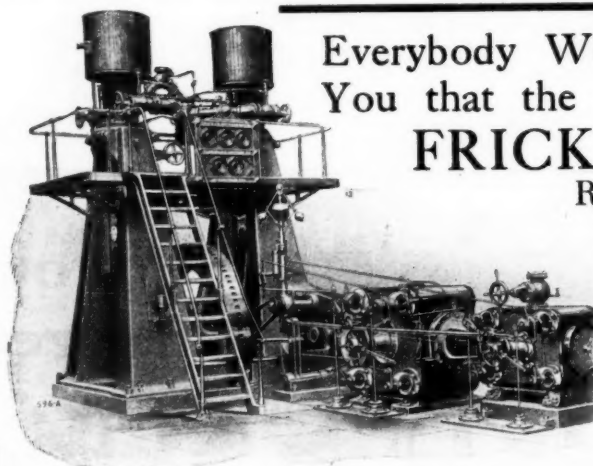
ICE HANDLING MACHINERY
ICE TOOLS.

Gifford - Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.

BOSTON

CHICAGO



Everybody Will Tell
You that the
FRICK

Refrigerating
Machine is
the best you
can buy—
everything
considered.
Let us get
better ac-
quainted.

Send for our Catalogue on Refrigeration—It may be our Ammonia Fitting Catalogue is what you need. No matter what you require for refrigeration you can get it quick from

FRICK COMPANY :: Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAYANA: O. B. Cintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Hants.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

circuit within the row. This gives very little trouble, providing BX or lead-covered wires are used to connect the various rooms, thereby preventing moisture formations.

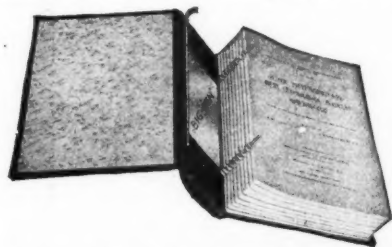
The insulation material of wires is very much affected by the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Its resistance decreases very rapidly as the temperature increases, and should we freeze the entire circuit it would be an advantage, as it would increase the insulation resistance and decrease the ohmic resistance of the wire, while the reverse of this would result if a wire was close to a steam pipe 212 degs. or over.

The many features of applying electric wiring in refrigerating rooms I should like to see commented on from time to time.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

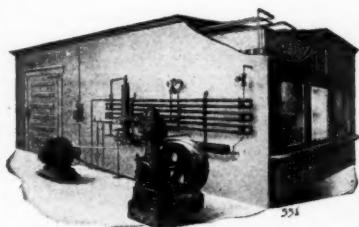
The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



If You Could Reduce Your Cost Of Refrigeration

Think what it would mean! Increased profits—principally. But Mechanical Refrigeration will do more than increase your profits. It is more sanitary, more reliable, and in every way more satisfactory than the old-fashioned iced refrigerator.

York Vertical Enclosed Refrigerating Machines are self-contained, easy to handle, and do not require a skilled operator.

1/2-Ton Refrigerating Capacity and upwards.

Now is the time to think about a plant for the coming season.

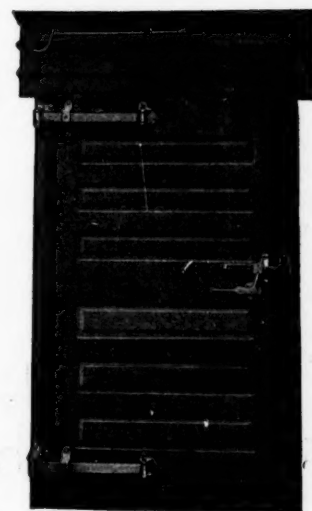
Write us for prices and information.

York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities



CHANGE OF NAME

On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

HAGERSTOWN
MARYLAND

No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.



G-E Motors in leading Packing Plants, which realized these advantages:

Increased Production. Speed Uniform.
Improved Sanitation. Increased Reliability.
Transmission Losses Less.

Accurate Power Cost Records.
Natural Lighting Improved.
Space Economized.

Power Saved.
Power Plant
Centralized.



Packers' Profits Increased by Electric Power

Leading packers throughout this country find increased margins of profit are attendant upon the adoption of G-E motor drive. The large users of this equipment find the above advantages are evident.

This preference and these advantages are worthy of your serious consideration. Think how helpful it would be to know the exact power cost in each department. Possibly you can do away with power plant entirely and buy power from the nearest central station and just have low pressure boilers for heating.

Detailed information concerning the advantages of electric power for packers and descriptions of leading installations are embodied in an interesting bulletin. Write for your copy of Bulletin No. A-4119, "Electricity in the Packing Industry."

General Electric Company

Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Birmingham, Ala.
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Buffalo, N. Y.
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Charlotte, N. C.
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Lower—Liquidation Active—Demand Unsatisfactory—Hog Movement Fair—Hog Prices Easier—Export Demand Slow.

The provision market has been active and weak during the past few days, prices showing the influence of rather active liquidation, particularly in pork, while lard was also under pressure, and ribs were weak. The market was considerably influenced by bearish expectation as to the mid-month estimate of Chicago provision stocks. These figures, when issued, showed an increase of 1,000 bbls. of pork for the month, with an increase of about 12,000 tcs. of lard. On the other hand, the stock of ribs decreased about 2¼ million pounds. The figures for mid-April compared with the end of March, follow:

	Apr. 15, '14.	Mar. 31, '14.
New pork, bbls.....	16,240	15,977
Old pork, bbls.....	184	494
New lard, tcs.....	117,230	105,705
Old lard, tcs.....	12,361	12,611
Short ribs, lbs.....	17,940,359	20,167,391

The packing of hogs, while showing some decrease of late, has since March 1 shown about the same total as last year, and the expected material falling off in marketing has not yet been reached. The receipts at the leading points, as posted daily on the Exchange, have been fairly liberal, although the receipts have not been heavy enough to bring any material pressure on the live hog market. The demand for product, as shown by the mid-month statement, is rather disappointing and seems to be influenced considerably by the relative price. The recent break, however, has brought values very close to the basis of last year. In fact, lard is ½¢ per lb. under last year, while the immediate delivery of ribs is also slightly under, but pork still maintains a premium over a year ago. Hog prices, influenced by the decline in contract values, have eased off somewhat and are nearly half a cent a pound under last year. This situation as to values compared with feed stuff prices, makes a rather unsatisfactory feeding basis. With hogs lower than last year, corn is 12@13c. per bu. higher than a year ago, and also the market for other

feed stuffs is above last year. The difference in ground feed is pronounced, and values are from \$5@8 per ton higher than a year ago, marking the added cost in feeding compared with last year.

The export movement of hog products has recently been rather disappointing, and since November 1 the shipments of meats have been about nine million pounds under a year ago, and shipments of lard have been about 64,000,000 lbs. under a year ago. While the decrease in meat shipments is not important, the decrease in lard shipments shows a relative independence abroad as to American edible fat supplies, which is further noticed in the marked falling off in the shipments of cottonseed oil. The lower prices prevailing for copra than last year, and the lower prices for butter fats abroad, show that the situation is materially changed as to foreign requirements on America for edible fats, compared with last year.

The large visible supply of lard is also a factor of considerable importance. Stocks of all hog products are relatively large. If the movement of hogs from the country is to later fall off materially, there will naturally be a demand for all the product available, and the accumulations will, naturally, constitute so much reserve supply to meet the distribution.

The packing statistics during the next few weeks will be watched with a great deal of care. If the movement of hogs should continue to fall off during the next few weeks, pointing to a light summer movement, it would be but a natural result from the smaller supply of hogs in the country reported by the Government, and the greater losses from disease. If, on the other hand, the movement keeps up, there will be disposition to believe that error has been made in stock estimates, and with large quantities of product in store, prices might easily be influenced adversely.

Any material decline in values at this time would undoubtedly result in a marked widening of the distribution, and it is quite possible that any material decline in live hog prices would affect the country marketing of hogs. While the total receipts the past week at the six leading points were not heavy, they

exceeded last year, there being a general gain in the movement at all points. On the other hand, the movement of cattle showed a rather large falling off compared with a year ago.

The packing for the week past was 389,000 hogs, compared with 355,000 hogs the previous week and 403,000 last year; since March 1 the packing has been 2,500,000 hogs, against 2,520,000 last year.

LARD.—Values have declined again during the week with the break at the West and larger stocks. Demand at the decline is quiet. City steam, \$10; Middle West, \$10.30@10.40; Western, \$10.45@10.55; refined, Continent, \$10.95; South American, \$11.60; Brazil, kegs, \$12.60; compound lard, 8½¢.

PORK.—An easier tone has prevailed, with buyers showing little interest. Concessions appear to be necessary to interest demand. Mess is quoted \$23@23.25; clear, \$20@22; family, \$25@26.

BEEF.—The market has again been quiet with values showing very little change. Trade is quiet at previous prices. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$27@28.

SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 15, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 8,345 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 5,035 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 25,471 lbs.; Bristol, England, 51,959 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 6,197 lbs.; Camaguey, —, 21,936 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 42,674 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 51,431 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 148,118 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 15,380 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 215,767 lbs.; Hull, England, 173,537 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 19,145 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,049 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 69,181 lbs.; Havre, France, 804 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 651 lbs.; London, Eng., 16,068 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 466,557 lbs.; Manchester, England, 51,307 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 51,913 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 638 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 7,580 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 9,070 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 31,511 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 883 lbs.; Santos, Brazil, 3,300 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,510 lbs.

HAM.—Antwerp, Belgium, 60,000 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 1,056 lbs.; Bristol, Eng., 31,894 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 1,095 lbs.; Camaguey, —, 24,986 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 47,031 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 5,977 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,202 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 2,459 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland,

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427,000 lbs.; Gonaïres, Haiti, 1,918 lbs.; Hull, England, 162,723 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 5,487 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 9,340 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,329 lbs.; London, England, 65,532 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 9,860 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 688,805 lbs.; London, England, 2,153 lbs.; Manchester, England, 62,194 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 14,044 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,982 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 8,091 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 7,547 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,240 lbs.; Southampton, England, 40,264 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 1,404 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 35,611 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,162 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 646 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,569 lbs.

LARD.—Amsterdam, Holland, 14,633 lbs.; Accra, Africa, 23,422 lbs.; Aalborg, Denmark, 3,079 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 8,345 lbs.; Acapulco, Salvador, 1,399 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 35,138 lbs.; Bristol, England, 168,000 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 35,850 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 123,346 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 1,400 lbs.; Cartagena, Colombia, 12,025 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,082 lbs.; Camaguey, 45,617 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12,800 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 43,100 lbs.; Cristobal, Panama, 23,748 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 12,377 lbs.; Drontheim, Norway, 17,000 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 171,694 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 16,800 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 70,642 lbs.; Gonaïres, Haiti, 74,952 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,050 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 223,682 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 3,540 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 58,240 lbs.; Iquique, Chile, 10,050 lbs.; Hull, England, 172,930 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,960 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 900 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 10,800 lbs.; London, England, 306,657 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 584,830 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 73,287 lbs.; Manchester, England, 632,755 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 5,500 lbs.; New Castle, England, 15,739 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 34,250 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 26,085 lbs.; Para, Brazil, 16,654 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 8,810 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 24,509 lbs.; Plymouth, England, 28,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 104,307 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 3,180 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 873,989 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1,850 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 182,551 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 6,712 lbs.; Southampton, England, 208,794 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 42,000 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 9,639 lbs.; Southampton, England, 5,600 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 2,510 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,532 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 25,900 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 17,000 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Cape Town, Africa, 500 gal.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 109 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 bbls.; Gonaïres, Haiti, 137 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 150 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 125 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 12 bbls.; 9 cs.; Liverpool, England, 10 bbls., 23 tes.; Nassau, W. I., 54 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 180 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 167 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Gibraltar, Spain, 444 bx.; Nassau, W. I., 90 pa.; Santiago, Cuba, 43 cs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, April 15, 1914:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 100 bbls.; Acapulco, Salvador, 15 bbls.; Amsterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 50 bbls.; Camaguey, Cuba, 8 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 5 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 8 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 105 tes.; Gonaïres, Haiti, 16 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 111 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 47 bbls.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 102 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 tes.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 69,469 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 25 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 21,621 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 8,113 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 51,991 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,396 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 180 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 25 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 75 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 126 tes.; Drontheim, Norway, 27 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 75 tes.; Havana, Cuba, 19 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 633 tes.; Hamburg, Germany, 350 tes.; Liverpool, England, 125 tes.; Naples, Italy, 25 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,093 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 100 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 75 tes.; Trieste, Austria, 40 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Gonaïres, Haiti, 2,000 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,890 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 3,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,200 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 3,205 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,900 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,600 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 1,360 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 303 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bx.; Hamilton, W. I., 15 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; Southampton, England, 50 cs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 2½ bbls.

CANNED MEAT.—Amsterdam, Holland, 104 cs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 35 cs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 86 cs.; Bristol, England, 354 cs.; Camaguey, Cuba, 14 pkgs.; Cape Town, Africa, 862 pkg.; Genoa, Italy, 25 cs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 cs.; Hull, England, 678 cs.; Iquique, Chile, 9 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 70 cs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 23 pa.; Liverpool, England, 305 cs.; London, England, 445 cs.; Manchester, England, 1,325 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 56 pgs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 15 pa.; Southampton, England, 100 pa.; Savanilla, Colombia, 44 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 258 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 96 pa., 24 cs.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@29c.
Oil Cake	11c.	14c.	@11c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@29c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@29c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@29c.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¼@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 15½@15¾c.; 20@24 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14¾@14¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10¼@10¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼@10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17¼@17½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15¼@16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14¾@15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14¾c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¾@16¼c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13¾c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending April 11, 1914, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		
	Week ending April 11, 1914.	Week ending April 12, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to April 11, 1914.
United Kingdom..	342	348	8,975
Continent	87	140	4,470
So. & Cen. Am..	145	1,158	5,223
West Indies	973	1,581	25,211
Br. No. Am. Col..	430	900	11,883
Other countries..	.....	.....	209
Total	1,977	4,127	56,031

To—	MEATS, LBS.		
	Week ending April 11, 1914.	Week ending April 12, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to April 11, 1914.
United Kingdom..	7,459,525	8,726,875	142,568,580
Continent	234,650	832,425	11,373,475
So. & Cen. Am..	134,000	228,500	2,219,975
West Indies	199,000	171,425	4,043,250
Br. No. Am. Col..	.....	.....	74,800
Other countries ..	.....	.....	10,000
Total	8,056,575	9,957,525	160,308,080

LARD, LBS.

To—	LARD, LBS.		
	Week ending April 11, 1914.	Week ending April 12, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to April 11, 1914.
United Kingdom..	5,978,520	6,532,800	111,425,704
Continent	1,742,515	4,640,150	79,161,568
So. & Cen. Am..	325,685	547,500	9,372,984
West Indies	523,100	987,500	10,443,252
Br. No. Am. Col..	7,052	55,100	271,340
Other countries..	5,500	6,000	334,800
Total	8,580,373	12,769,350	211,009,708

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,535	3,728,850	4,513,638
Boston	79	1,674,255	1,513,152
Philadelphia .....	.....	500	188,585
New Orleans	365	282,000	910,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	465,000	682,000
Halifax .....	.....	760,000	82,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,146,000	691,000
Total week	1,977	8,056,575	8,580,373
Previous week	1,606	5,624,575	5,000,230
Two weeks ago	3,645	6,062,900	8,227,000
Cor. week last y'r ..	4,127	9,957,525	12,769,350

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '13, Same time to April 11, '14. last year. Decrease.			
Pork, lbs.	11,206,200	11,752,200	546,000
Meats, lbs.	160,308,080	168,956,550	8,678,470
Lard, lbs.	211,009,708	275,384,602	64,374,894

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, April 9, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cottonseed.	Bacon and Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Fkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Tes. and Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool .....	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	.....	80 2109
Minnetonka, London .....	.....	575	.....	134	.....	25	140 3741
Philadelphia, Southampton .....	.....	499	321	.....	.....	.....	50 1150
Colorado, Hull .....	.....	.....	547	.....	.....	5	585 7087
Ninian, Manchester .....	.....	55	.....	102	65	.....	540 3220
Caledonia, Glasgow .....	.....	.....	.....	1632	.....	40	..... 250
Pennsylvania, Hamburg .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	154 2420
Uranium, Rotterdam	14080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noordam, Rotterdam	4697	624	.....	.....	37	1125	4600
Vaderland, Antwerp	8580	.....	73	.....	.....	75	212
Costante, Marseilles	492	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Europa, Mediterranean .....	.....	25	40	.....	.....	.....	300
Caserta, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
Hamburg, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	25 655
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean .....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	27849	1429	499	3690	65	177	105 2961 25523

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The largest interests in the trade were indisposed to discuss the tallow market during the past week, claiming that there were not enough inquiries or offerings to enable the forming of an opinion. Dullness was more pronounced, in direct reflection of the holidays. The fact that the Easter period was more protracted in Europe than in this country was, without question, an influence, as very few advices were at hand from abroad. There was no London auction sale.

Western advices were mixed. Mention was made of the decline in feed stuff prices and provisions. It is recognized that if there is a marked set-back in this respect, it will be of great importance to all provision and allied interests. At this early date, however, the effect is largely sentimental, and in the meanwhile, holders of tallow are not offering much, while buyers are reserved and are taking only small quantities at a time.

Last sales of prime city tallow were on the basis of 6½c., with city specials at 6¾c., these quotations also representing the present basis.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market remains quiet at the 8¾c. basis. A few car loads have been sold, but interest on the whole is very limited, and the market has not been immune from the holiday spirit which permeated other markets during the week.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The demand this week has been very limited. Demand has been small and trading is reported in only a few lots on the other side. Extras are quoted at New York at 9½@9¾c., and 55@56 florins at Rotterdam.

GREASE.—The week has been very quiet and prices have been lower to sell, with business limited. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c.; bone, 5¼@6¼c.; house, 5¼@6¼c.

COCOANUT OIL.—The week has been dull with values about unchanged. Demand abroad has been quiet and local interest is small. Cochín, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10@10½c.; Ceylon, 9½@9¾c.; shipment, 9¾@9½c.

CORN OIL.—The market has been quiet with values about steady. Prices quoted at \$6.45@6.55 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The demand is small

with prices quoted steady. Spot is quoted at 6¾@7c.

PALM OIL.—Interest has again been quiet with buyers showing but limited interest. Demand is in small lots and consuming interests are conservative. Prime red spot, 6¾c.; to arrive, 6½@6¾c.; Lagos, spot, 7¼@8c.; to arrive, 7½@7¾c.; palm kernel, 9¾@9½c.; shipment, 9@9¼c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market has been quiet and about steady. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 14,644 quarters, compared to 58,559 quarters last week and 24,549 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America comprised 10,626 quarters of chilled beef. Shipments via England comprised 600 quarters of South American chilled beef. Direct arrivals from Australia included 3,418 quarters and crops of frozen beef, and 400 quarters of veal.

Mutton and lamb imports totaled 2,000 sheep and 1,747 lamb carcasses, all direct from Australia. This compared to a total of 9,068 sheep and 874 lambs last week from South America.

Arrivals also included 1,188 bags of bones, 1,901 bags of fertilizer, 1,559 packages of tannage, 968 bags of glue stock, besides arrivals of weasands, bladders, etc.

Arrivals of canned meats included 2,175 cases from Australia, 1,000 cases from South America, and 50 cases via Europe.

BAD PACKING OF EGGS.

Nearly 7 per cent. of all eggs packed in crates arrive at their destination in bad order, according to figures just obtained by the food research laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture. Thus in New York City alone there is a breakage of 24.96 eggs in each of the 4,666,117 thirty-dozen cases of eggs annually received. As a result of the study, the department's specialists have issued suggestions for the consideration of the egg shipping industry, which may be had free on application to that department.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 15, 1914.—The situation continues unchanged on ammoniates, some little trading still being done for prompt shipment at around \$3.10@3.15 and 10c., prices being generally kept confidential, but for delivery after this month these prices could be shaded very materially, and it is hard to learn just how low a price could be made in the absence of any considerable trading.

Blood continues scarce and firm at around \$3.35@3.40 for prompt, but will be shaded to near \$3 for a little later delivery, and for summer months both blood and tannage could probably be bought at something approaching last year's lower prices if buyers were in position to make bids. Same condition rules in the lower grades of tannage; trading is practically over for this season and there is no disposition to start the new season just yet. Offerings of outside packers' and renderers' tannage are rather light, owing to the small country killing of both hogs and cattle, but buyers are bidding materially lower prices for the few lots offered. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, April 17.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—			
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.84½	@ 4.85½	
Demand sterling.....	4.8690	@ 4.8695	
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.84½	@ 4.84½	
Paris—			
Commercial, 90 days....	5.21½	@ 5.21½+1.32	
Commercial, 60 days....	5.20½	—1.16@ 5.20½	
Commercial, sight.....	5.17½	—1.16@ 5.17½	
Berlin—			
Commercial, 90 days....	94½	@ 94 5-16	
Commercial, 60 days....	94½	@ 94 9-16	
Commercial, sight.....	95	@ 95 1-16	
Antwerp—			
Commercial, 60 days....	5.24%	@ 5.24%+1.16	
Amsterdam—			
Commercial, 60 days....	39 15-16	@ 39 15-16+1.16	

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending April 11, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	—	—	—
From Boston.....	—	—	—
From Philadelphia ..	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	—	—	—
Total last week.....	—	—	—

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

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383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 17.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 76¼ marks; butter oil, 76¼ marks; summer yellow, 70¼ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 17.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 41½ florins; choice summer white, 44½ florins, and butter oil, 44½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, April 17.—Market easy. Quotations: Summer yellow, 86 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 17.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 91¼ francs; prime winter yellow, 94 francs; choice summer white oil, 94 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 17.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 36s.; summer yellow, 34½s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., April 16.—A small quantity of crude cottonseed oil sold in this territory during the past week at 48@49c.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., April 16.—Crude cottonseed oil, 48c.; nothing doing. Meal, \$27 for prime, 7½ per cent. ammonia. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., April 16.—Cottonseed oil market steady; prime crude firm at 50½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal firm at \$28. Hulls strong, \$8@8.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., April 16.—Crude cottonseed oil steady; basis prime, 47@47½c.; stocks light. Prime meal, 8 per cent., firm at \$30; 7½ per cent., \$29.25, short ton, New Orleans. Loose hulls barely steady at \$9.75; sacked, \$12.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 16.—Latest market quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies were as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, ¼@1½c. per lb.; silicic acid, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks 1½c., and in bbls. 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4¼c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4¼@5c. per lb.



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that Can of

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and prepare
their dinner with it.

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Louisville, Ky.

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Prime palm oil in casks, 6¼@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7¼c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¼c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9.25@9.50c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½@7¾c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 10¼@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.50@7.60c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.45@6.55c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¼@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; house grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine 8½@9c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 6@6¼c. per lb.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, April 16.—Wholesale prices for green and S. P. pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; green clear bellies, 8 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; S. P. rib bellies, 13@14c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14c.; frozen loins, 15c.; skinned shoulders, 12c.; boneless butts, 15c.; Boston butts, 14c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 8½c.; spareribs, 11½c.; neck ribs, 4c.; livers, 3½c.; snouts, 6c.; tails, 8c.; kidneys, 6c.

Tierce goods: S. P. ribs (half sheets), \$30; S. P. pig tongues, 13c.; S. P. pig tails, \$24; S. P. pig heads, \$13.

IVES RECEIVES NEW HONORS.

C. L. Ives, vice-president of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, has been elected president of the New Bern Chamber of Commerce, New Bern, N. C. Mr. Ives is general manager and treasurer of the New Bern Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Mills, and has been prominently identified with business interests in his section for many years. He will be the next president of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, the election taking place at the New Orleans convention in May.

COTTON OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 18, 19 and 20. Hotel Grunewald.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Gulfport, Miss., June 11 and 12.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 15, 16 and 17. Hotel Galvez.

National Association of Oil Mill Superintendents, Dallas, Tex., June 18, 19 and 20.

MISS. COTTON SEED CRUSHERS.

H. C. Forrester, president of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, notifies The National Provisioner that the office of the association has been removed to Meridian, Miss., where Mr. Forrester is located. All correspondence should be addressed to the association or to President Forrester at that place.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Quiet and Irregular—Crude Firm—Futures Sag—Some Interests Claim Better Trade Inquiry—Sentiment Mixed—Cotton Conditions Better.

Incidents of recent date have served to further confuse ideas as to the probable fluctuations in the cotton oil market for the immediate future. The Easter holidays interfered materially with business. Many authorities are awaiting developments, and in this group are to be found some of the largest interests in the trade, who frankly assert that they have no definite opinion.

Predominant in the situation is the very strong crude oil market. Ordinarily at about this season of the year there is little attention given to this as a governing factor, but it cannot be lightly considered at present, as for some time the contention has been popular that there is more oil to be sold at the South than generally admitted. If such is the case, the stubbornness of holders is remarkable, while on the other hand, if the volume of crude remaining unsold is of only the ordinary quantity, the question of disappearance during the last several months is still to be answered.

It was noteworthy that Southern holders

were not disturbed by the recessions in the local future market. As a matter of fact, several interests in the Southeast demanded a higher figure for their stuff while contract

alone would have constituted a strong bull argument, but just now, with little hedging to be done and speculation limited, the significance of the disparity is lessened. Furthermore it has often proved treacherous to buy in the contract market solely because "futures" were ruling below a normal differential, and vice versa.

Reference is still made to the happenings of a year ago, when the market at about this period was on its way to much higher prices. Some interests regard the situation as quite similar to that of 1913. There is one point worthy of mention, however, this being the obviously high price of cotton oil at this date, as compared with the ruling quotations at the corresponding time a year ago. In other words, those contemplating or operating for further advances must realize that this bull campaign has been instituted at an unusually high plane.

A great deal of comment has been made because of the change in the position of certain important interests in the trade. Refiners have been on different sides during practically the entire season. Those who were numbered with the original advocates of enhanced values seem to be among the most willing sellers at this stage. On the other hand, prominent local interests possessing Southern connections

The 1914 Convention

of the

INTERSTATE COTTONSEED CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION

will be held at

NEW ORLEANS

The dates are

May 18, 19 and 20

Get in line Early!

prices sagged. The result was that the market at New York was substantially under a parity. At an earlier date in the season this

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LARD**



over a wide territory were opposed to the advancing tendency of the past several weeks, and of late have been credited with covering shorts for some of their clients, and working for a better basis.

Apart from this clique, the long side of the list does not seem to have many friends. Of course, the South adheres to its bullish position after having demonstrated to the West and to many local and foreign operators that the question of demand alone does not determine the selling price of actual oil. It is true that those favoring an advance were somewhat disconcerted because of the decline in the contract market, in spite of a situation which they construed as warranting an upturn. The assertion was calmly made by them that certain large interests and others were not in sympathy with a rise at this time, despite underlying conditions, just as during March a set-back was due on the supply and demand situation, but those who were in a position to partly dominate the market did not favor such an occurrence.

Statements of this sort emanate at the moment principally from those who are bullish. These authorities maintain that the demand for the good grades of cotton oil has been very satisfactory over the last several days, Europe and domestic interests taking moderate quantities. Compound lard makers are said to be the most prominent buyers, while those using cooking and edible oils of other descriptions have also come into the market for supplies. As an offset to these reports, some of the leading refiners reiterate their previous pessimistic utterances as to the distribution of oil, and incidentally they deny that they have bought, or will buy, considerable of the nearby oil, as traded in, in the contract market. This statement is qualified, partly by the admission that if consuming inquiry expands, their position would be necessarily altered.

Conditions in the lard market are still being followed closely, with no special steadiness observed during the past week. Lower feed stuff prices have had a sentimental effect. Likewise, cotton reports are being scrutinized diligently. On the whole, the weather in the South has been more satisfactory, enabling the completion of planting in some of the Central and Western districts. In parts of the East there were heavy rains, which delayed farm work in instances, but in others improved the soil. As far as can be ascertained at this writing the start west of the River is from normal to three weeks late, perhaps slightly backward in the East. Most reports suggest that farmers are bent on intensive cultivation of the fields, particularly in Eastern districts.

Closing prices, Saturday, April 11, 1914.—Spot, \$7.50@8; April, \$7.53@7.54; May, \$7.52@7.53; June, \$7.56@7.58; July, \$7.62@7.63; August, \$7.70@7.71; September, \$7.70@7.72; October, \$7.20@7.30; November, \$6.80@7.10. Futures closed at 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: April, 500, \$7.54@7.53; May, 1,800, \$7.55@7.53; July, 600, \$7.65; August, 700, \$7.73@7.71; September, 100, \$7.71. Total sales, 3,700 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.50; off, \$7.10@7.35; reddish off, \$6.90@7.25; winter, \$7.50; summer, \$7.50; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, April 13, 1914.—Spot, \$7.56; April, \$7.56@7.58; May, \$7.55@7.56; June, \$7.59@7.52; July, \$7.66@7.67; August, \$7.74@7.75; September, \$7.75@7.77; October, \$7.25@7.34; November, \$6.85@7.10.

Futures closed at 3 to 5 advance. Sales were: May, 4,700, \$7.55@7.52; July, 2,100, \$7.65@7.63; August, 3,700, \$7.74@7.71; September, 1,000, \$7.75. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.58; off, \$7@7.38; reddish off, \$6.95@7.20; winter, \$7.60@8.50; summer, \$7.55@8.50; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47@6.60; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, April 14, 1914.—Spot, \$7.52@7.75; April, \$7.55@7.57; May, \$7.51@7.53; June, \$7.54@7.58; July, \$7.62@7.63; August, \$7.70@7.71; September, \$7.70@7.72; October, \$7.20@7.28; November, \$6.88@6.90. Futures closed at 5 decline to 3 advance. Sales were: April, 400, \$7.58@7.56; May, 8,000, \$7.58@7.52; July, 1,400, \$7.68@7.63; August, 1,600, \$7.75@7.71; November, 100, \$6.90. Total sales, 11,500 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.50; off, \$7@7.30; reddish off, \$6.90@7.20; winter, \$7.60@8.25; summer, \$7.60@8; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47@6.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, April 15, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40@8; April, \$7.46@7.53; May, \$7.46@7.48; June, \$7.53@7.54; July, \$7.59@7.60; August, \$7.67@7.69; September, \$7.69@7.70; October, \$7.15@7.27; November, \$6.75@6.90. Futures closed at 1 to 9 decline. Sales were: May, 3,100, \$7.50@7.46; June, 2,100, \$7.55@7.54; July, 4,200, \$7.62@7.59; August, 3,200, \$7.68@7.67; September, 500, \$7.71@7.70. Total sales, 13,100 bbls. Good off, \$7.10@7.50; off, \$6.90@7.35; reddish off, \$6.90@7.20; winter, \$7.60; summer, \$7.60; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47@6.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, April 16, 1914.—Spot, \$7.40; April, \$7.42@7.52; May, \$7.44@7.45; June, \$7.51@7.52; July, \$7.57@7.58; August, \$7.66@7.68; September, \$7.67@7.69; October, \$7.15@7.30; November, \$6.80@6.91. Futures closed 1 to 4 decline. Sales were: May, 4,000, \$7.45@7.42; June, 800, \$7.50; July, 10,800, \$7.58@7.54; August, 2,000, \$7.66@7.65; September, 2,200, \$7.67@7.66. Total sales, 19,800 bbls. Good off, \$7@7.45; off, \$6.90@7.25; reddish off, \$6.90@7.15; winter, \$7.60@8.25; summer, \$7.50@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.47@6.53; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending April 16, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

	Week ending Apr. 16, '14.	Since Sept. 1, '13.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	64
Antwerp, Belgium	25	541
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	534
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,867
Belize, Honduras	—	50
Bergen, Norway	—	210
Bordeaux, France	—	135
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenos Aires, A. R.	816	13,036
Cape Town, Africa	—	2,038
Cardenas, Cuba	—	5
Cartagena, Colombia	—	8
Ceara, Brazil	—	5
Total	5,341	189,998
From New Orleans—		
Antwerp, Belgium	—	5,735
Bocas del Toro	—	50
Bremen, Germany	—	965
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	500
Christiania, Norway	1,575	9,240
Genoa, Italy	—	702
Glasgow, Scotland	—	25
Gothenberg, Sweden	225	1,775
Hamburg, Germany	—	5,568
Havana, Cuba	—	1,491
Liverpool, England	—	550
London, England	—	100
Manchester, England	—	6,100
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	2
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,342
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	—	1,000

The Procter & Gamble Co.

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Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil
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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS. F.A.S. REFINERY
OR DELIVERED ANYWHERE IN THIS COUNTRY OR EUROPE.

Rotterdam, Holland	12,782
San Juan, P. R.	450
Tampico, Mexico	508
Vera Cruz, Mexico	157

Total	1,957
From Galveston—	
Antwerp, Belgium	200
Bremen, Germany	100
Havana, Cuba	611
Progreso, Mexico	200
Rotterdam, Holland	100
Tampico, Mexico	260
Vera Cruz, Mexico	100

Total	1,571
From Baltimore—	
Glasgow, Scotland	75
Havre, France	3,425
Liverpool, England	150
Rotterdam, Holland	50

Total	3,700
From Philadelphia—	
Genoa, Italy	806

Total	806
From Savannah—	
Bergen, Norway	696
Christiania, Norway	1,215
Christiansand, Norway	183
Christiansund, Norway	122
Gothenberg, Sweden	333
Hamburg, Germany	3,289
Liverpool, England	486
London, England	1,983
Manchester, England	606
Rotterdam, Holland	30,044
Stavanger, Norway	273
Tonsberg, Norway	244
Tromso, Norway	135

Total	40,605
From Newport News—	
Christiania, Norway	100
Liverpool, England	125
London, England	136

Total	361
From Norfolk—	
Glasgow, Scotland	1,985
Hamburg, Germany	1,065
Liverpool, England	9,055
London, England	751
Rotterdam, Holland	3,030

Total	15,886
From San Francisco—	
Guatemala	3
Honduras	1
Hong Kong, China	2
Mexico	1
Nicaragua	1
Yokohama, Japan	13

Total	21
From all other ports—	
Canada	5,652
Mexico (including overland)	2,394
Total	5,652

	Week ending Apr. 16,	Since Sept. 1, 1912-13.	Same period 1912-13.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	5,341	189,998	334,373
From New Orleans	1,957	50,485	92,382
From Galveston	—	1,571	1,525
From Baltimore	—	3,700	12,105
From Philadelphia	—	806	1,286
From Savannah	—	40,605	36,426
From Newport News	—	361	6,200
From Norfolk	—	15,886	14,209
From San Francisco	—	21	127
From Boston	—	—	947
From Mobile	—	—	5,786
From all other ports	5,652	45,400	87,940
Total	12,950	347,833	593,306

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 15, 1914.—After an early advance of 2 to 3 points the market turned easy and on heavy selling, daily declines were scored and at the close of the week the market shows declines of 8 to 12 points from the early high levels. The market seems to refuse to respond to surrounding conditions. All during the week the crude markets have been strong; in fact, new high records were scored. In the Southeast as high as 6.53 was

paid, and in the Valley and Texas as high as 6.67 was paid for good crude oil. The consuming trade were also good buyers of all grades all during the week and at gradually advancing prices. Refiners, instead of reducing their prices with the decline in the New York market, based their asking prices on the value of crude oil, and notwithstanding were able to sell quite heavy quantities.

As stated last week, the crude oil situation is proving quite a surprise to the trade in general. From indications at one time of heavy stocks supposed to be in the hands of the independent mills, it now has the appearance of being practically cleaned up. The market may work lower during the coming week on the same class of selling as has been going on all during the past week, but just so long as the crude situation continues to hold around present prices, which at present are all the way from 30 to 40 points above the New York refined oil parity, and the consuming trade continues to buy on their present scale, we would hesitate about playing on the "short" side.

	Clos'g Apr. 8.	High.	Low.	Clos'g Apr. 15.
April	7.36 b	7.60 a	7.58	7.50
May	7.37 b	7.59 a	7.59	7.47
June	7.59 b	7.79 a	7.71	7.59
July	7.69 b	7.77 a	7.78	7.67 b
August	7.76 b	7.77 a	7.78	7.67 b
September	7.77 b	7.79 a	7.79	7.69 a

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OHIO, U. S. A.

ernment in dealing with imports of press cloth, imported expressly for oil milling purposes, the Treasury Department has issued regulations governing the marketing of such press cloths that are imported free under paragraph 422 of the present tariff law. The department has instructed the collectors of customs as follows:

Press cloths composed of camel's hair, imported expressly for oil milling purposes, if cut into lengths not to exceed 72 inches and woven in widths not under ten inches not to exceed fifteen inches, and weighing not less than one-half pound per square foot, will be admitted free of duty, provided that the same are marked so as to indicate that they are for such purposes. Press cloths to be entitled to free entry should be required to be stamped with a mark extending lengthwise along the center of the cloth and bearing the words, "For oil milling purposes," in block letters three inches in height, and leaving not more than 1 inch of uncovered surface of cloth at either end. The stamping should be of a permanent character, but acids or chemicals of an injurious character should not be used.

It is also stated that on the imports of press cloth in marking in the above manner above indicated, "importers will be allowed to stamp the goods in public stores under the supervision of custom officers, whereupon deliveries will be permitted."

Cottonseed Products Associations.

INTER STATE COTTON SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, M. E. Singleton, E. St. Louis, Ill.
Vice-President, C. L. Ives, New Bern, N. C.
Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Texas.

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Vice-President, T. J. Kidd, Birmingham.
Secretary-Treasurer, C. M. McCord, Prattville.

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Vice-President, E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro, N. C.
Secretary, H. White, Greenville, N. C.
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Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Chivers, Atlanta.

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Vice-President, W. P. Hayne, Boyce.
Secretary-Treasurer, Bryan Bell, New Orleans.

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Vice-President, J. B. Perry, Grenada.
Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. McInnis, Jackson.

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Treasurer, J. A. Underwood, Honey Grove.

AUCTION SALE

Kentucky Refining Company

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Will sell all of its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Ky., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday April 29, 1914

All the assets of the Company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements, consisting of railroad tracks, buildings, machinery, complete equipment for refining cottonseed oil, manufacturing oil barrels and repairing cars, office building with furniture, laboratory, railroad tank cars, accounts, supplies, brands, trade marks, etc. The real estate is in several parcels divided by streets but is all in the vicinity of the office, 1303 Shelby Street, Louisville, Kentucky, except a stove mill in the city of Selma, Alabama.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety. The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor or creditors of the Company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids, *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the Kentucky Refining Company at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of any such sale, in lieu of cash.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder will be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the Company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, remainder payable as follows: (a) personal property, excluding tank cars, in cash on delivery; (b) tank cars, in cash or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in three (3) months, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in six (6) months; (c) real estate and improvements in cash, or at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in one year and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in two years; (d) all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually, until paid, and payable, at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, by car trust certificates in case of sale of cars, and in either case by other satisfactory security.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal or interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. The numbers in italics correspond to numbers of buildings in the engineering report of the American Appraisal Company on file at the office of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

(A) Office and Refinery—consists of an irregular piece of land of about two and one-eighth ($2\frac{1}{8}$) acres, starting from the corner of Shelby Street and Goss Ave., running south on Shelby Street three hundred twenty-eight (328) feet to a point, then southeast one hundred three (103) feet to L. & N. R. R. tracks, then east five hundred sixteen (516) feet parallel with railroad tracks to corner of Goss Ave., following Goss Ave. northwest two hundred eighty (280) feet ten (10) inches to a point, then west one hundred eighty-five (185) feet five (5) inches to place of beginning. Lot No. 1, Block 756. Improvements—(1) One-story brick building used as gasoline and oil house. (2) One-story frame cooper shop. (3) One-story brick dry kiln with adjoining shed. (4) One-story brick cooper shop containing stove, heading and barrel machinery. (5) Boiler and engine house containing steam power plant, dynamo, machine shop and tools. (6) Car shed over side tracks. (7-8-9) Two and one-half story with basement, buildings and refinery containing complete equipment for refining

2,000 barrels cottonseed oil daily, with kettles, tanks, pipe lines, pumps, scales, compressors, agitators, elevators, etc. (10) Car shed including platform, tracks, scales and pipe lines. (11) Office building 63' x 71' four-story brick building containing vaults, elevator and office equipment. Also steel storage tanks and railroad tracks, in yard.)

(B) Alkali Plant, car shop and stables—commencing at southwest corner of the intersection of Shelby and Knapp Streets, running south two hundred forty-five and eighty hundredths (245.80) feet on Shelby Street, seven hundred fifteen (715) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, two hundred sixty-eight (268) feet north on Clay Street, east six hundred fifty-six (656) feet three (3) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 57, Block 763. Improvements—(12) Three-story and basement brick building, tile roof, 105' 8" x 107' 5" containing complete winter oil plant, deodorizing plant and alkali plant, tanks, elevator, laboratory and equipment. (13) One-story brick building, 61' 6" x 70' 6". (Steam boilers, super heater, engine, dynamo, ice machine, condenser, pumps, pipes, etc.) (14) One-story frame building, 50' x 170', car repair shop and equipment including side tracks. (15) One-story frame building, 16' 3" x 24' 3", paint shed. (16) One-story frame building, 50' x 50', lumber shed. (17) Two-story frame stable. (18) Storage building, 10' 4" x 23' 8". (19) One-story frame building, 12' 2" x 20'. (20) One-story iron clad frame building, 8' 2" x 12' 3", oil storage. 3,400' railroad side tracks.)

(C) Beginning at the southwest corner of the intersection of Knapp and Clay Streets, running two hundred seventy-five (275) feet southwest on Clay Street, four hundred eighty (480) feet southwest on Meriwether Street, thence north two hundred thirty (230) feet to corner of Hancock and Knapp Streets, thence six hundred twenty-nine (629) feet six (6) inches on Knapp Street to beginning. Lot 48, Block 1160. (Two-story frame house at 634 Knapp Street. One-story cottages at 621, 641, 645, 647, 649 and 715 Meriwether Street.)

(D) Shelby Street Yard—northwest corner intersection Shelby Street and Ormsby Avenue, one hundred fifty (150) feet by seventy-five (75) feet. Lot 13, Block 1157. (Eight steel storage tanks.)

(E) Stave Yard—beginning at northwest intersection Goss Avenue and Logan Street, running five hundred twenty-four (524) feet north on Logan, west one hundred eighty (180) feet to alley, south four hundred thirteen (413) feet with alley, then east and southeast running irregularly two hundred ten (210) feet more or less with Goss Avenue to beginning. Lot 13, Block 639.

(F) Small Stave Yard—irregular piece of land with three hundred thirty-eight (338) feet frontage on L. & N. R. R. tracks, thirty-five (35) feet ten (10) inches frontage on Goss Avenue, one hundred sixty-six (166) feet five (5) inches frontage on Dandridge Avenue, two hundred nine feet (209) six (6) inches frontage on Logan Street, twenty-two (22) feet frontage on Samuel Avenue. Lot 7, Block 1164. (Railroad side track.)

(G) One lot on Mulberry Street seventy-five (75) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 11, Block 748.

(H) One lot on Lydia Street two hundred twenty-five (225) feet six (6) inches east of McHenry Street, thirty (30) feet frontage on Mulberry Street, one hundred forty-four (144) feet deep. Lot 10, Block 748. (Four room cottage.)

(I) Two hundred sixteen (216) Tank Cars—Standard wooden frames, Westinghouse air brakes, steam coils, including pipe and connections. 40 tanks 200 barrel capacity steel center sills, 10 tanks 100 barrel capacity, 17 tanks 140 barrel capacity, 96 tanks 130 barrel capacity, 22 tanks 120 barrel capacity and 15 tanks 70 barrel capacity. Seven combination box tank cars. Also one cooerage box car.

(K) Railroad car supplies—wheels, springs, timbers, brasses, bolts, nuts, etc.

(L) Refinery supplies, consisting of fullers earth, soda ash, silicate of soda, press cloth, etc.

(M) Office furniture and supplies consisting of 25 desks, 7 typewriters, filing cabinets, chairs, business phonographs, tables, adding machines, billing machine, safes, clocks, bookcases, electric fans, awnings, window shades, rugs, kitchen and dining room furniture and dishes, etc.

(N) Brands, trade marks, cable codes, labels, lithographs, good will, etc.

(O) Accounts receivable.

(P) About seven acres of land in the city of Selma, Alabama, on the Alabama River and W. of A. Railroad, in Section (31) of Township (17) North Range (11) east of St. Stevens Meridian, in Dallas County, Alabama, running in an irregular shape, bounded by the Alabama River, the lands of the Schuch-Mason Lumber Company and others—more particularly described in the deed made August 31, 1911, by the Ticknor Stave Company, including artesian water rights on adjoining land. Improvements—office, stave mill, boiler, engine, machinery and side tracks.)

(Q) All other assets.

KENTUCKY REFINING COMPANY,
Louisville, Ky., March 3, 1914.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Steady to firm, with some trading in Southern point early April branded cows noted at 18½c. and sales reported of native steers are now confirmed with details. Most of the packers are talking that there is a good inquiry for native steers and heavy native cows, the slow to duldest factors on the list, which is probably for effect, as sales consummated of these kinds do not bear out any such statement, and some buyers are looking for easier prices on February-March native steers and heavy native cows, and say that the packers are showing more disposition to sell April without asking unreasonable advances. What little inquiry there is exists for specials, and even for these buyers' ideas are generally below asking prices, and on most lines the situation is slow and unchanged. Branded hides continue the firm end of the market. Native steers are unchanged, and trading by a packer noted recently is confirmed with quantities involving about 4,000 April at 18½c., and one or two cars of March at 18c. Texas steers are strong and well sold up, and along with branded cows lead not only the branded list in strength, but all varieties as well. Heavies remain at 19¼c. last paid for March-April, with packers inclined to talk up to 19½c. for late April. Late March and early April light and extremes are held 18¾c. and 18½c., respectively. Butt brands and Colorados continue the slow varieties on the branded list, and while butts are not in as much supply as Colorados and it cannot be said that either is in burdensome holding, stocks of these descriptions are relatively more ample than other branded varieties. Last trading was at 17½c. for February-March butts and April Colorados, the hides selling together, with the packers asking 17½c. for February-March Colorados, 17¾c. for Aprils, 17¾c. for March butts and 18c. for Aprils. There have been no late sales. Branded cows continue in regular demand and unchanged in price, and the packer selling native steers as noted above moved 2,000 Southern points, late March and early April at 18½c. This was the last price for Southern points with Northern points at 18¾c., so that the range is 18¼@18½c., with packers talking about ¼c. more for late Aprils. Native cows are neglected for heavy weights, and there have been no sales in some time. Packers have not lowered their asking rates feeling this is unwarranted in the face of a lack of interest or demand from tanners, and would not help matters any. January heavies can be bought at 17¾c., with last business in Aprils at 18c., and 17½@18c. is considered the nominal range. Light weights are rather closely picked up to April 1, with Aprils quoted 18½c. last paid, and former sales of Mays ahead at 19c. March are in small offering around 18¼c., and the asking range on Aprils is generally from 18½@18¾c. Native bulls are unchanged at 15½@16c. as to salting. Branded bulls, 14¼@15¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Continue unchanged and featureless with a very slack demand from tanners, and in the meantime receipts are accumulating, although it cannot be said that dealers carry burdensome holdings, as the arrivals keep light and hides are as

scarce as ever in all sections. The depressing influence is the lack of interest or demand evinced by tanners. The few tanners who can use long-haired grubby hides evidently cannot secure sufficiently high enough rates for leather of this class to afford to pay asking prices of dealers on buffs and extremes, which range ¼@½c. above inside rates which are fairly representative of some tanners' ideas, and dealers will probably have to hold this stock and work the same off later by including a few along with shorter haired stock. It is said that there is a continued demand for whatever free of grub goods come in at usual premiums, which look high compared with the nominal prices ruling for present poor quality, but there are few if any of these available. Buffs are without feature, ranging nominally 15@15¼c. Dealers carrying principal supplies talk nominally up to 15½c., but this has no bearing on the market. Buffs along with other varieties are in a nominal position, and the country market is expected to remain in this shape until movements are effected of sufficiently sizable proportions to establish actual rates. Tanners' views remain top at 15c. Heavy cows are dull and unchanged at 15c. up to 15¼c. asked, but most parties do not consider the market over 15c. for business. Extremes range widely from 16@17c., with the market nominal and the outside figure last paid for choice lots, offerings of which are meager. Tanners' views are top at 16c. for present receipts, with the demand very slow for these. Heavy steers, 15@15½c. Bulls, 13½@14c. asked.

CALFSKINS.—There is a lack of business, with the tendency weakening along with increased receipts coincident with the season and the lack of interest or demand from tanners, especially for light stuff. Some buyers talk 21c. for Chicago cities, with prices nominally unchanged in the absence of business at around 21½c. for first salt best Chicago cities to 22c. asked, regular Chicago cities around 21c., outside cities 20¾@21¼c., packers nominal about 22c., with more talked by holders as packers claim their slaughter is showing less than last year, and countries 19¼@20¼c., as to section, lots, etc. Kips quiet.

SHEEPSKINS.—Stocks are closely sold up with the wool pelt season drawing to a close and prices firm all around at previous quotations. Some nominal quotations given on spring clips are from 25@40c. as to spread.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues to hold steady, and sales this week have been at the same prices as were established on last week's transactions. The Bogotas, etc., on hand, amounting to between 4,000 and 5,000, have been sold at 29½c. for mountains, and there is nothing else of account on hand except a late arrival of 2,000 hides per the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," which are Colombians. There are some Puerto Cabellos, etc., in on the "Caracas." The River Plate market is unchanged, with no sales confirmed here as yet as tanners' views are somewhat below the asking rates of shippers. There are some offerings here of Buenos Aires 10½@11 kilos running 20@30 per cent. summer hair at 27½c., but some other shippers ask 27½c. for 10½@11½ kilos, 50 per cent summer hair, and others nominally talk up to 28c. Best bids reported have been a fraction under 27c. There is not much doing at present in Chinas, and conditions in these seem rather mixed. Some China houses have cleaned out about all their light hides under 20 lbs., but have heavy weights still unsold, and there have been some reports of sales of heavy weights such as 25@30 lbs. at low prices, but nothing definite is confirmed. One party reports having a bid of 16½c. for 6@10-lb. best Han-kows.

WET SALTED HIDES.—One cable here

recently reports a sale of 5,000 La Blanca frigorifico steers at 20c., which appears to be a good price as compared with a previous sale of Argentinas, as noted, at 19¼c. Some cables report that the last sale of Uruguayo frigorifico steers was at 19c., but other reports gave 18½c. as the prices, as previously noted. Last Antwerp advices gave the stock of hides there on April 3 as 93,000, of which all but 31,000 were wet salted River Plate stock. The Australian market is weak, with Queensland Meat Works hides nominally quoted around 9d. Mexicans are steady at the last reductions, with further business noted in coast descriptions at 15¼c. for Vera Cruz, etc. Some parties quote choice interior Mexicos up to 16½@16¾c., but some Mexico City dealers last sold at 16¼c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—There is a fair demand and the sales of late have been gradually reducing the holdings here, and there are now not a great many hides left here of previous to April salting. A fresh sale has been made by one packer of about 10 cars of February-March-April Colorados, consisting of about eight cars of February-March and about two cars of Aprils at 16¾c. for all three months together. The only holdings here now unsold of native and branded steers prior to April 1 are about 14 cars of natives and nine cars of butt brands and Colorados.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues slow and the only sales effected are such occasional lots as buyers can pick up around their views. Sales were made here today of 2@3 cars of Canadian hides, 45-lb. and up, at 14½c. flat, and while this is a reduction of about ½c. from the price at which most of these Canadian hides have been held, it is slightly better than some car lots of New York State hides were recently purchased at, as these New York State lots were 25 lbs. and up instead of 45 lbs. and up. A car of New York State 45-lb. and up hides is being offered here at 15¼c. selected, but no sale has been made. No business is noted in Pennsylvania and Ohio and other Middle West hides, as asking prices on these are mostly on the basis of 15¼@15½c. for buffs, and buyers' views are under this for late receipt stock.

CALFSKINS.—The large tanner here buying New York City skins green has sent out notices announcing a reduction of 1c. per pound in the buying price for these green skins, which brings the price down to 26c. for No. 1's. to butchers and 1c. more to peddlers. No trading is noted in cured skins by the piece. Last offerings reported of New York Cities were at \$1.80, \$2.35 and \$2.65, but some parties do not consider the market in a nominal way over \$1.75, \$2.30 and \$2.60, and it is not learned that any buyers are even willing to pay these rates. Outside city and country skins continue easy, but nominally unchanged. Tanners are showing no interesting deacons. Some 6½@7-lb. deacons are offered from New York State points at \$1.15.

Europe.

Trade is generally quiet. All sorts of prices are being talked on new season summer dry Russian stock and while most of the Russian shippers talk high, there is no business reported here and quotations are purely nominal. Some parties talk up to 32½c. for best Central Russian hides and 34@34½c. for grassers, but there are other offerings of Central Russian hides at 32c. There are reports current of large holdings in Europe of last season Russian and other kinds of light weight dry calfskins held by Russian dealers and speculators in Europe. Some parties claim that there are over a million of these skins available but there is nothing definite confirmed. Recent reports are that wet salted horse hides have eased off in Europe about 1 franc in France and about 1 mark in Germany.

Chicago Section

These be dull and dreary days, Horatio!

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

Snowuse! Snowuse! You can't all be good all at once. You can't do it!

Harry Thaw's map adorns the front page again. Where, oh where, is Theodore?

The world rolls on and Bill Hearse raves on, daily increasing his raves per minute.

"Have all the fun you want," says Woodrow, "and do not think it worries me in the least. I rather enjoy it!"

By the time we get around to the next presidential election we are liable to have eight or ten Democratic parties.

And now it transpires that Vincent Astor eats corn-beef hash. We were under the impression he could afford porterhouse.

Play ball! That's all. What matters the comprehensive subway, the Panama Canal tolls or any other old thing anyhow?

And now they want to give Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, a new trial. This is positive evidence that he has still considerable money.

The open Board of Trade of Chicago will build a new home to cost about \$75,000 on Sherman street, opposite the regular Board of Trade.

Wars and rumors of wars help to boost and knock business quite impartially—more verbally than otherwise, however. This is fortunate.

What seems to be a very easy proposition these days is abducting girls. And with equal ease they seem to lose themselves—turn up missing.

On the level! What is the use of a man or woman who has his or her half of a leg turned up for a foot trying to put on a misses shoe? Good nite!

Apropos of "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," it would be interesting to know how much money Jerome has got so far out of the Thaw case.

Anyhow, most of the railroad deppos in Chicago are not quite as bad as the one

Cleveland, Ohio, harbored for years down in the bottom of an old quarry.

That wild-looking mob you saw headed West the other day was not a band of escaped lunatics. Just ball fans uncorking a winter's growth of enthusiasm.

Well, we have to hand one to Carter H., anyhow. He sides with the President on the canal tolls question. What Hearse said to him we haven't heard, nor do we care.

A new central produce market will be constructed, it is said, in the neighborhood of Wells and Kinzie streets, to cost possibly \$30,000,000. South Water street is no longer adequate.

It is amusing to hear a silk stocking grafter roast the "Bathhouse" as a crook. Among the rich there are splendid men and women, and some that are not, as in every walk in life.

John R. Thompson, who 23 years ago started in the restaurant business in a small way, has sold out his line of beaneries for \$6,000,000 to a stock company. People will eat, evidently!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.55 cents per pound; imported beef, 10.81 cents per pound.

It useter be "De Packin' House"! Now it is "The Meat Industry." Shortly it will be "The Scientessariowowsky of Foodario Productionssio," a la Argentine. (With apologies to old "Hook 'er to the Biler.")

Colonel Roosevelt is reported to have shot a specimen of the cururo spalacopus poep-pigi. Now it is up to some guy to insinuate that the Colonel was under the influence of snake bite antidote when he did it!

Much has been said and printed about reducing the working force in Packingtown. Officials, however, state that there have been no more men laid off this year than last year or in preceding years, or more than usual at this time of year.

The general opinion seems to be pork, lard and ribs are high enough. While the prices of these commodities don't seem to tally with the live hog market, there are fresh and smoked meats as well as by-products to be considered, of course.

According to the manner in which punishment is meted out there must be several grades of murderers, or at least "preferred" and "common." The common gets it in the neck, and the preferred get a new trial and perhaps is acquitted. Of course it takes money.

Elgin, Ill., which claimed a \$500,000 yearly thirst, has gone "dry," and its thirty-four saloons will be closed. Drug stores will not be permitted to sell pisen, unless on a doctor's prescription countersigned by the city physician. Poor old Elginites, especially those we know!

"The great majority of packinghouses in the United States and Canada," says the Packingtown pessimist, "are woefully weak on the sales end, because they do not want to pay the value of talent in that department. It is not a question of merely selling your stuff, but rather of selling it when at its best intrinsic value, and getting the top figure for it."

You know, or maybe you don't. Anyhow, the old-time steerage quarters uster be full of fleas, crumbs and ancestors, but—lessee on that ancestor thing! It now transpires that that fo'esle and steerage and crumb and flea stuff is all bunk, as most of our ancestors came over first cabin an' 'et wid the Captin. Sure Mike! An' they had a railroad already built fer 'em when they landed, so's they could operate it. My word!

Christian Wolf, of Wolf, Sayer & Heller, the big butchers' and packers' supply house, killed himself with a revolver in his office on Sunday last, it is thought during a fit of temporary insanity. "Chris" Wolf was well known all over the country and was exceptionally popular. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy several months ago, and has been more or less despondent since. He leaves a widow and three children fairly well provided for.

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CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

Baker Electric Trucks



Cost a little more to purchase, but every extra dollar is accounted for specifically in superior construction, more labor, better material. It represents not only more truck value for the money, but more service value. The difference comes in easier operation, lower cost, longer life. These savings run into money in a ten year period of truck operation—easily ten times the additional price of a Baker Truck. Hence its much greater economy in the end.

Additional Cost of Manufacture Itemized in Following Percentage Figures:

Control Lever Located on Steering Post.	
Controller Enclosed in Dust Proof Cast Aluminum Box.....	2 %
Springs of Especially Toughened Steel.	
Shackle Bolts Bronze Bushed.....	1 %
Locked Spoke Wheels—Oversize Tires.....	2 %
Front and Rear Axles Stronger.....	1 %
300% Overload Capacity Motor. Driving Chain Runs in Bath of Oil—50% Wider Sprocket of Hardened Steel.....	2 %
Two Sets of Double Brakes. Pressed Steel Chassis Frame.....	2 %
Complete Equipment Without Extra Cost.....	2 %
More Exact Machining and Better Material.....	1 1/2 %

TOTAL 13 1/2 %

Some of these superior features are found in other trucks; but in no other truck than the Baker are they all found in equal degree. Hence the higher price of Baker trucks which is not considerable, the lower cost of Baker operation which is very considerable.

"Electric Trucks Last for Ten Years"

The Baker Motor Vehicle Co.
Cleveland



CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 6.....	15,797	833	35,721	31,172
Tuesday, April 7.....	2,561	7,069	13,359	11,662
Wednesday, April 8.....	10,618	2,428	18,645	19,134
Thursday, April 9.....	3,909	2,303	18,136	15,292
Friday, April 10.....	1,236	411	14,507	11,829
Saturday, April 11.....	100	10	8,000	2,500
Total this week.....	34,221	13,054	108,368	91,589
Previous week.....	38,881	10,691	95,369	90,916
Cor. time, 1913.....	50,615	13,133	104,008	89,179
Cor. time, 1912.....	41,371	17,893	120,114	76,108

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 6.....	5,096	66	9,059	6,511
Tuesday, April 7.....	1,283	36	4,559	4,615
Wednesday, April 8.....	3,362	96	6,298	2,645
Thursday, April 9.....	3,064	32	4,504	4,768
Friday, April 10.....	1,287	10	3,976	4,553
Saturday, April 11.....	200	10	2,500	300
Total this week.....	14,292	240	30,667	23,392
Previous week.....	17,042	212	31,238	24,700
Cor. time, 1913.....	20,675	438	29,965	23,683
Cor. time, 1912.....	17,070	101	28,555	16,022

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to April 11, 1914.....	648,000	2,078,442	1,536,301
Same period, 1913.....	676,895	2,246,387	1,286,994

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	1914.	1913.
Week ending April 11, 1914.....	387,000	348,000
Previous week.....	385,000	348,000
Cor. week, 1912.....	412,000	412,000
Total year to date.....	6,969,000	6,969,000
Same period, 1913.....	7,106,000	7,106,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to April 11, 1914.....	54,400	285,700	203,500
Year ago.....	95,090	248,300	219,100
Two years ago.....	113,400	253,300	205,700
Two years ago.....	97,900	321,700	209,900

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	1,034,000	1,819,000
Hogs.....	5,153,000	5,421,000
Sheep.....	3,330,000	2,956,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	1914.	1913.
Week ending April 11, 1914:		
Armour & Co.....	12,200	
Swift & Co.....	11,000	
S. & S. Co.....	7,200	
Morris & Co.....	4,700	
Hammond Co.....	5,000	
Western P. Co.....	7,500	
Anglo-American.....	4,300	
Independent P. Co.....	5,500	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	4,700	
Roberts & Oake.....	2,800	
Brennan P. Co.....	3,900	
Miller & Hart.....	2,700	
Others.....	4,500	
Totals.....	79,600	
Previous week.....	65,800	
1913.....	81,400	
1912.....	94,900	
Total year to date.....	1,553,700	
Same period last year.....	1,752,400	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.55	\$8.80	\$6.30	\$7.50
Previous week.....	8.40	8.70	6.35	7.85
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.25	9.15	6.75	8.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.60	7.80	5.70	7.80
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.25	4.20	5.50

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy.....	\$8.50@ 9.50
Steers, fair to good.....	7.65@ 8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@ 9.25
Inferior steers.....	7.00@ 7.50
Stockers.....	6.00@ 7.40
Feeding steers.....	7.25@ 8.00
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@ 6.10
Stock cows.....	5.00@ 5.50
Fair to choice heifers.....	7.25@ 8.25
Stock heifers.....	6.00@ 7.40
Good to choice cows.....	5.75@ 7.25
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@ 4.75

Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 7.25
Bologna bulls.....	5.75@ 6.40
Good to choice calves.....	8.00@ 10.00
Heavy calves.....	6.00@ 8.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 180 lbs.....	\$8.80@ 8.95
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.75@ 8.85
Prime light butchers, 206 to 230 lbs.....	8.85@ 8.95
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.80@ 8.90
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 300 lbs.....	8.75@ 8.85
Mixed packing.....	8.70@ 8.80
Heavy packing.....	8.60@ 8.75
Pigs.....	7.50@ 8.50
Boars.....	2.00@ 3.00
*Stags.....	8.50@ 9.35

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Colorado lambs.....	\$8.00@ 8.50
Fed western lambs.....	7.50@ 8.25
Clipped lambs.....	6.00@ 7.25
Feeding wethers.....	4.00@ 5.50
Feeding ewes.....	4.00@ 4.50
Fed western wethers.....	6.25@ 7.00
Native ewes.....	5.50@ 6.80
Clipped wethers.....	5.50@ 6.00
Clipped yearlings.....	5.75@ 6.15
Feeding lambs.....	6.50@ 7.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$20.90½	\$20.97½	\$20.90	\$20.92½
July.....	20.93	21.00	20.92½	20.95
September.....				\$21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.50	10.50
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.70	10.70
September.....	10.90	10.90	10.87½	10.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.15	11.15	11.12½	11.12½
July.....	11.32½	11.35	11.30	11.32½
September.....				11.47½

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.92½	20.92½	20.80	20.80
July.....	20.97½	20.97½	20.85	20.87½
September.....	21.00	21.00	20.90	20.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.50	10.50
July.....	10.72½	10.72½	10.70	10.70
September.....	10.90	10.90	10.85	10.87½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.15	11.15	11.12½	11.12½
July.....	11.32½	11.32½	11.30	11.30
September.....				11.47½

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.77½	20.85	20.75	20.77½
July.....	20.87½	20.90	20.77½	20.80
September.....	20.87½	20.90	20.80	20.80
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.52½	10.52½	10.47½	10.47½
July.....	10.70	10.76	10.65	10.65
September.....	10.87½	10.87½	10.82½	10.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.12½	11.15	11.10	11.10
July.....	11.32½	11.32½	11.27½	11.30
September.....	11.47½	11.47½	11.45	11.45

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.75	20.75	20.32½	20.35
July.....	20.75	20.75	20.37½	20.40
September.....	20.67½	20.67½	20.35	20.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.45	10.45	10.32½	10.32½
July.....	10.65	10.65	10.50	10.50
September.....	10.77½	10.80	10.70	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	11.07½	11.07½	10.97½	10.97½
July.....	11.30	11.30	11.15	11.15
September.....	11.42½	11.42½	11.30	11.30

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	20.15	20.27½	19.80	19.95
July.....	20.25	20.35	19.90	20.00
September.....	20.32½	20.35	19.82½	19.97½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.25	10.30	10.15	10.17½
July.....	10.45	10.47½	10.37½	10.37½
September.....	10.57½	10.67½	10.52½	10.55
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.92½	10.97½	10.80	10.85
July.....	11.12½	11.17½	11.00	11.05
September.....	11.25	11.30	11.12½	11.15

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	19.90	20.00	19.77½	20.00
July.....	20.05	20.05	19.85	20.00
September.....	19.92½	20.02½	19.87½	20.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	10.22½	10.22½	10.10	10.17½
July.....	10.42½	10.42½	10.30	10.37½
September.....	10.57½	10.60	10.47½	10.52½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	10.87½	10.90	10.85	10.87½
July.....	11.07½	11.10	11.00	11.05
September.....	11.17½	11.17½	11.12½	11.15

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@ 25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@ 25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@ 32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@ 18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@ 17
Beef Stew.....	12	@ 14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@ 16
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@ 16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@ 12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@ 10
Round Steaks.....	18	@ 23
Round Roasts.....	15	@ 18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@ 17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@ 16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@ 12½
Rolls Roast.....	16	@ 18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	16	@ 20
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	12½	@ 15
Legs, fancy.....	20	@ 22
Stew.....	23	@ 23
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@ 16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@ 30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@ 15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@ 16
Stew.....	8	@ 10
Shoulders.....	12	@ 12
Hind Quarters.....	15	@ 15
Fore Quarters.....	11	@ 11
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@ 20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@ 14

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	18	@ 20
Pork Chops.....	20	@ 22
Pork Shoulders.....	15	@ 15
Pork Tenders.....	35	@ 35
Pork Butts.....	16	@ 16
Spare Ribs.....	14	@ 14
Hocks.....	11	@ 11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@ 8
Leaf Lard.....	12½	@ 12½

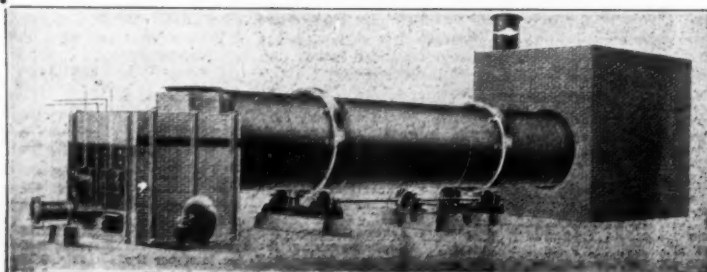
Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	18	@ 22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@ 14
Legs.....	18	@ 22
Breasts.....	14	@ 16
Shoulders.....	16	@ 18
Cutlets.....	35	@ 35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@ 25

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@ 7
Tallow.....	3½	@ 3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@ 1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	19	@ 19
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (demonstrations).....	65	@ 65
Kips.....	16	@ 16

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great Capacity

SAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALL

For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal
and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/2 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/2
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	11 @ 11 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chunks	9 1/2 @ 11
Steer Chunks	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chunks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	9 @ 9
Cow Rounds	11 @ 11
Steer Rounds	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cow Loins	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	12 @ 12
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	22 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	22 @ 22
Strip Loin	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Striplin Butts	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Kells	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rump Butts	13 @ 13
Trimblings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hind Shanks	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	9 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains	9 @ 9
Kidneys, each	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 13
Light Carcass	14 @ 14
Good Carcass	15 @ 15
Good Saddles	18 @ 18
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	14 @ 14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads	53 @ 53
Plucks	55 @ 55
Heads, each	25 @ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Saddles, Caul	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	17 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 @ 17
Lamb Fries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 11
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Medium Racks	9 @ 9
Mutton Legs	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	8 @ 8
Trimblings	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	10 @ 10
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	9 @ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Slip Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacfat	11 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Belles	17 @ 17
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Choice Bologna	15 @ 15
Frankfurters	13 @ 13
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	14 @ 14
Mixed Sausage	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
New England Sausage	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Boneless Butts in casings	25 @ 25
Oxford Butts in casings	21 @ 21
Polish Sausage	13 @ 13
Garlic Sausage	13 @ 13
Country Smoked Sausage	15 @ 15
Farm Sausage	16 @ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	12 @ 12
Pork Sausage, short link	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	10 @ 10
Luncheon Roll	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Delftessen Loaf	15 @ 15
Jellied Roll	19 @ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new)	28 @ 28
German Salami (new)	28 @ 28
Italian Salami	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
Holsteiner	29 @ 29
Mettwurst, New	29 @ 29
Farmer	22 @ 22

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-30	55 @ 55
Smoked Sausage, 2-20	6 @ 6
Bologna, 1-50	6 @ 6
Bologna, 2-20	5 @ 5
Frankfurt, 1-50	6 @ 6
Frankfurt, 2-20	6 @ 6

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	11.50 @ 11.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	9 @ 9
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.50 @ 12.50
Pickled Ox Liver, in 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	34.50 @ 34.50
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	— @ —

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	2.15 @ 2.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15 @ 4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	15.00 @ 15.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case	35.00 @ 35.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.75 @ 3.75
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	7.00 @ 7.00
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	12.50 @ 12.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	24.00 @ 24.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	1.75 @ 1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	— @ —
Plate Beef	17.00 @ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef	— @ —
Extra Mess Beef	— @ —
Beef Ham (220 lbs. to bbl.)	— @ —
Rump Butts	22.00 @ 22.00
Mess Pork, old	22.50 @ 22.50
Clear Fat Backs	21.00 @ 21.00
Family Back Pork	24.50 @ 24.50
Bean Pork	17.00 @ 17.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pure lard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Lard substitutes, tes.	9 @ 9
Lard, compound	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	60 @ 60
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	— @ —

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed, Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Regular Plates	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Clear Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Butts	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.	— @ —

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	17 @ 17
Skinned Hams	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	13 @ 13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	14 @ 14
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	25 @ 25
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	20 @ 20
Dried Beef Sets	20 @ 20
Dried Beef Inside	20 1/2 @ 20 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Dried Beef Outsoles	28 @ 28
Regular Boiled Hams	24 @ 24
Smoked Boiled Hams	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Boiled Calas	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	22 @ 22
Cooked Boiled Shoulder	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Export Rounds	23 @ 23
Middles, per set	23 @ 23
Beef bungs, per piece	7 @ 7
Beef weasands	55 @ 55
Beef bladders, medium	— @ —
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	70 @ 70
Hog casings, free of salt	11 @ 11
Hog middles, per set	19 @ 19
Hog bungs, export	10 @ 10
Hog bungs, large, mediums	7 @ 7
Hog bungs, prime	4 @ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	95 @ 95
Imported wide sheep casings	80 @ 80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	4 @ 4
Hog stomachs, per piece	— @ —

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	3.25 @ 3.25
Hoof meal, per unit	2.70 @ 2.70
Concentrated tankage	2.65 @ 2.70
Ground tankage, 12%	3.10 @ 3.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%	3.10 @ 3.10 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%	2.60 @ 2.60 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	21.00 @ 21.00
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	26.00 @ 26.00
Ground rawbone, per ton	21.50 @ 21.50
Ground steam bone, per ton	21.50 @ 21.50
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.	250.00 @ 275.00
Horns, black, per ton	27.00 @ 28.00
Horns, striped, per ton	36.00 @ 42.00
Horns, white, per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs., av., per ton	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av., per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av., per ton	80.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av., per ton	85.00 @ 95.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	30.00 @ 35.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	10.25 @ 10.25
Prime steam, loose	9.55 @ 9.55
Leaf	9 @ 9
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Neutral lard	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	8 1/2 @ 9
Oleo, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton	8 @ 8
Tallow	8 @ 8 1/2
Grease, yellow	5 1/2 @ 6
Grease, A white	6 1/2 @ 7

OILS.

Lard oil, winter strained, tierces	73 @ 75
Extra lard oil	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	65 @ 66
No. 1 lard oil	60 @ 62
No. 2 lard oil	56 @ 58
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	8 @ 8
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.	65 @ 66
Corn oil, loose	5 @ 5.70
Horse oil	6 1/2 @ 7

TALLOW.

Edible	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	7 @ 7 1/2
White, "A"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B"	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bone	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Crackling	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
House	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Glue stock	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Glycerine, C. P.	20 @ 20
Glycerine, dynamite	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Glycerine, candle	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	54 1/2 @ 55 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	51 @ 52
Soap stock, bbls., concen., 82 @ 85% f. a.	2.45 @ 2.60
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.	1.40 @ 1.50

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels	77 @ 80
Oak pork barrels	87 @ 90
Lard tierces	1.05 @ 1.10

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered	7 @ 7 1/2
Borax	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar—	
White, clarified	4 @ 4
Plantation, granulated	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	2.25 @ 2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.40 @ 1.40
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75 @ 3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.40 @ 1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, April 15.

On Monday, the opening day of the week, choice steers sold fully steady and as high as any time recently, we topping the market with two loads of 1,492-lb. steers at \$9.50, but on the rank and file of the offerings part of the recent sharp upturn in prices had to be relinquished as the run of 20,515 cattle consisted largely of steers and was sufficiently liberal to give buyers the advantage. Tuesday's run of 2,660 cattle met with a fully steady demand, the slim offering of steers going at prices that were well up to Monday's general level of values, anticipation of light mid-week receipts adding a little zest to the trade, and everything was cleaned up in good season. Wednesday's run of cattle was estimated at 11,000, making a total of 34,000 for the first three days of the week, as compared with 29,000 for the same period a week ago. The choice cattle ruled strong to 10c. higher, while other grades were slow but about steady.

In Stock Yards parlance butcher stuff is selling "higher than a cat's back," and heifers, especially the better grades, are meeting with an exceptionally strong demand, and show 15 @25c. advance over a week ago. The bull trade is rather dull and unsatisfactory, as there is but little Eastern demand, and the calf trade has suffered the usual Post-Easter slump, and is 75c.@1 lower than a week ago.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday were very light, being estimated around 18,000, but even under light receipts our market ruled very slow, largely 5@10c. lower. Very few outside orders in the market, with the big packing concerns very indifferent buyers. Bulk of the good shipping grades sold largely at \$8.75@8.85, with top at \$8.90. Late in the day it was hard work to get up to \$8.80 on prime shipping hogs.

Although there has been but little change in values in sheep and lambs since the opening of the week, the market has carried but little life and activity. Urgent demand centers on light weight lambs of good quality and finish, but receipts contain only a small proportion of this class of goods. We quote: Woolled stock: Good to choice lambs, \$8.25@8.50; poor to medium, \$7.75@8; culls, \$6@6.75; good to choice yearlings, \$7.40@7.65; poor to medium and heavy weights, \$7@7.25; fair to good wethers, \$6.50@6.85; fancy heavy wethers, \$7@7.25; good to choice ewes, \$6.25@6.50; poor to medium, \$5.75@6; culls, \$4.50@5.50. Clipped stock: Good to choice lambs, \$7@7.25; fair to best yearlings, \$6.25@6.50; good to choice wethers, \$5.85@6.10; fat ewes, \$5.40@5.65; culls and common ewes, \$4@5.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., April 15.

Receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to approximately 9,700 head, which included approximately 8,000 head Southern. Native beef steers sold generally 15@25c. higher during the week. The top price paid was \$8.80 on a load of heavy weight steers of good quality. The bulk of the offerings were short fed, medium quality, and sold in a range of \$8@8.50. A load of yearling steers topped the entire market at \$9.25. Cows are 15@25c. higher. The best offerings this week brought \$7.85, with the bulk of medium to good ones at \$6.25@7.25. Good heifers are steady, while others are from steady to 25c. lower as compared with last week. The best price on this kind, straight car loads, was \$8.85, while odd head brought as high as \$9, with the bulk of the week's offerings from \$8@8.85. Several loads of steers and heifers mixed, of choice quality, brought \$9. Veal calves experienced a rather severe break today, the market being about

\$1.25 lower than yesterday. Top vealers brought \$10.50 today.

The approximate number of hogs received this week was 45,500. Taking the average day by day, values did not show much change as compared with those of last week. The market opened with best hogs bringing \$8.85. Values continued to increase, and on Monday a small bunch of prime light hogs brought \$9, this being the top for the week, and the same as the top for last week. However, most of the good hogs on that day sold for \$8.95. Yesterday \$8.95 was again the top, and today best offerings brought \$8.87½, which is about 5c. lower than yesterday's average. The bulk for the week ranged from \$8.75@8.95. A big part of the offerings during the week moved to the Eastern slaughterers.

Sheep receipts this week were 9,900. Practically no mutton sheep were offered this week, only small lots which were not enough to make a market arrived. Most of these that had any quality at all sold around \$6.50 for the ewes and up to \$7.50 for wethers. Lambs at the close were readily bringing \$8.50. These for the most part were Colorado and Western lambs. At the close of the week values on all grades were generally 10@15c. higher. Good clearances were effected throughout the week.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, April 13.

Small cattle receipts at all points last week, particularly Kansas City, did not permit of any dissembling on the part of cattle buyers, and there was a general advance here of 15 to 25 cents. Stock cattle sold with the full advance, and the yards were closely cleaned up at the end of the week, and the advance embraced bulls and veal calves, which have heretofore been weak spots in the market. Receipts today are 11,000 head, and steers are selling steady to 10c. lower, cows and heifers steady, and thin grades strong. The bulk of the supply today is from nearby territory, and the scarcity of finished cattle in native territory is emphasized by the fact that Colorado beet pulp cattle sold at the top today, \$8.65. Nothing in native steers worth above \$8.75 arrived last week, although yearling steers and heifers brought \$9, and straight heifers \$8.75. Bulk of the short-fed native sold at \$7.75@8.50; native cows, \$6@7.50; bulls, \$5.50@7; veal calves up to \$10.50. Pulp and alfalfa steers from Colorado sold at \$7.70@8.65 today. Quarantine receipts consisted of South Texas cake-fed steers at \$6.80@7.50; Louisiana fed steers at \$6.50@7.05, and some low class mixed stock from Arkansas and Oklahoma, 20 cars in all. Good meal-fed Oklahomas sold at \$8.10 last week.

Hog markets began to advance after Tuesday last week, and they are higher again today, top, \$8.80; bulk, \$8.55@8.75. Receipts are moderate, 6,500 here today, and killers need material. Order buyers are taking a good share of the hogs, and Dold will begin shipping to Buffalo from here this week.

Sheep and lambs are 15@25c. higher today, following irregular markets last week, but which were satisfactory to sellers. Colorado woolled lambs sold largely at \$8.30@8.40 today; medium lambs, around \$8; clipped lambs, \$6.75@7.25; best wethers, worth \$6.75; ewes, \$6.50; yearlings, \$7.50; Texas wethers are worth \$6@6.75; ewes, \$5.50@6.25; ewes, \$5.50@6.25; spring lambs, \$8.50; goats to killers, \$4@4.50; brusher goats, \$3.50@4. Receipts today, 12,000 head.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 14.

Very light receipts of cattle of late have finally infused a little life into the market, and despite bearish news from the East the

dressed beef men have been taking hold of the desirable beefs of all weights a little more freely. Yearlings and handy weights have the call at present, although strictly prime heavy beefs also sell to good advantage. Best cattle are selling up around \$8.75@8.85, with a possible top of \$9. The bulk of the fair to good 1,000@1,350-pound beefs sell around \$8.10@8.50, with the common to fair warmed up and short-fed grades at \$7.50@8. Cows and heifers have also shown some improvement, and this has been especially true of the good, heifery, grades. The range of prices is wide, practically from \$4@8, with the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock at a spread of \$6.25@7.10. Veal calves are still in limited supply and keen demand from all sources, best vealers going as high as \$10@10.75. There is a better outlet for bulls, stags, etc., heavy grades going at \$5.25@6.50 and light kinds at \$6.50@7.50.

Under the influence of the rather moderate marketing of hogs the trade has firmed up quite a little, and all classes of buyers have been taking hold eagerly. Weighty and butcher grades have the preference with all classes of buyers at present, and while the best of the light weights sell well up toward the top the underweight stuff is generally selling down around the bottom of the list. Buyers are all insistent on quality, however, and as the general quality of the receipts at present is exceptionally good the bulk of the hogs sell within a comparatively narrow spread. There were less than 10,000 hogs here today, and the market was steady to a nickel stronger. Tops brought \$8.72, as against \$8.52 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.60@8.70, as against \$8.40@8.45 a week ago—a 20@25c. advance for the week.

Considerable unevenness has featured the market for sheep and lambs, and as supplies have been very unevenly distributed the fluctuations in prices from day to day have been rather wide. Still, there has been a good demand and a strong undertone to the market, and the trend of values has been upward most of the time, especially for light and handy weight grades of good finish. There is still strong competition from feeder buyers for thin and only partly fatted grades, and the movement has been reasonably brisk right along. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.60@8.40; yearlings, \$6.75@7.65; wethers, \$6.40@6.15, and ewes at \$6@6.80.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending April 11, 1914:

CATTLE.

Chicago	20,027
Kansas City	10,020
Omaha	6,087
St. Joseph	2,782
Cudahy	548
South St. Paul	3,390
New York and Jersey City	8,501
Fort Worth	6,125
Philadelphia	2,820
Pittsburgh	1,448
Denver	1,452
Oklahoma City	2,219
Cincinnati	3,715

HOGS.

Chicago	77,340
Kansas City	31,676
Omaha	43,031
St. Joseph	27,101
Cudahy	4,023
Ottumwa	7,400
Cedar Rapids	7,647
South St. Paul	39,584
New York and Jersey City	33,245
Fort Worth	13,494
Philadelphia	5,470
Pittsburgh	5,234
Denver	4,191
Oklahoma	9,129
Cincinnati	10,256

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,595
Kansas City	37,439
Omaha	29,525
St. Joseph	17,104
Cudahy	390
South St. Paul	2,537
New York and Jersey City	31,045
Fort Worth	6,487
Philadelphia	8,222
Pittsburgh	3,140
Denver	3,500

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, April 17.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.55@10.65; Middle West, \$10.40@10.50; city steam, 10c.; refined, Continent, \$10.95; South American, \$11.60; Brazil, kegs, \$12.60; compound, 8% @ 8% c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, April 17.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 89 fr.; edible, 114 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 72½ fr.; edible, 97 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, April 17.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 115s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 56s.; New York, 52s.; picnic, 51s. 6d.; hams, long, 67s.; American cut, 65s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 63s. 6d.; long clear, 66s. 6d.; short backs, 62s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 65s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 50s. 6d. American refined contract May, 50s. 10½d.; 28-lb. boxes, 52s. Lard (Hamburg), 53¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 35s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 66s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 31s. 6d.@34s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was steady on the lighter hog receipts. Selling was mostly in the way of liquidation by tired longs.

Stearine.

The market was again very quiet and steady, with oleo quoted at 8¾c.

Tallow.

The market continues dull but steady. City is quoted at 6½c. and specials at 6½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was quiet and about steady. Offerings were not large, and moderate buying orders gave a steady tone.

Market closed 4 points decline to 5 points advance. Sales, 11,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$7.38@7.55. Crude, Southeast, \$6.40@6.47. Closing quotations on futures: April, \$7.40@7.48; May, \$7.40@7.42; June, \$7.51@7.52; July, \$7.50@7.57; August, \$7.65@7.67; September, \$7.66@7.68; October, \$7.20@7.25; November, \$6.70@6.90; good off oil, \$7 bid; off oil, \$6.95@7.42; red off oil, \$6.80@7.40; winter oil, \$7.60 bid; summer white oil, \$7.50 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, April 17.—Hog markets steady to strong. Bulk of prices, \$8.60@8.70; light, \$8.50@8.75; mixed, \$8.50@8.75; heavy, \$8.20@8.72½; rough heavy, \$8.20@8.35; Yorkers, \$8.65@8.70; pigs, \$7.40@8.45; cattle steady; heaves, \$7.15@9.55; cows and heifers, \$3.75@8.70; Texas steers, \$7.25@8.30; stockers and feeders, \$5.60@8.15; Western, \$7.10@8.20. Sheep market steady; native, \$5.40@6.90; Western, \$5.50@7; yearlings, \$5.80@7.50; lambs, \$6.25@8.25; Western, \$6.35@8.45.

St. Louis, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$8.40@8.55.

St. Joseph, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$8.50@8.60.

Buffalo, April 17.—Hogs steady, 6,400 on sale at \$9.15@9.20.

Kansas City, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$8.10@8.60.

South Omaha, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$8.40@8.55.

St. Joseph, April 17.—Hogs steady, at \$8.40@8.60.

Louisville, April 17.—Hogs lower, at \$8.55@8.75.

Indianapolis, April 17.—Hogs lower, at \$8.75@8.85.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, April 16.—Oleo oil business during the present week has not been active, but the production of oleo oil in the United States is at present below normal, in view of lighter killing all over the country. Business in neutral lard is more active than it has been, and the explanation of that is, that stocks are light and price below cost of production. Oleo stearine continues weak and the tallow market is easy. The local cotton oil option market has the last few days had a setback, which, however, has not affected the values of fine grades of butter oil which the north of Europe buys.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1914, are reported as follows:

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. & S. Co.	4,652	7,200	10,861
Armour & Co.	4,301	12,200	20,365
Swift & Co.	4,090	11,000	21,966
Morris & Co.	3,537	4,700	9,222
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,194	5,600	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	554	...	...
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	714	4,300	...

Western Packing & Provision Co., 7,500 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 4,700 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 2,800 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,900 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,700 hogs; others, 4,500 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,094	8,002	4,028
Fowler Packing Co.	342	...	1,208
S. & S. Co.	2,120	6,506	8,244
Swift & Co.	1,527	5,973	10,556
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,178	5,332	7,257
Morris & Co.	1,883	5,487	6,031
Rount	13	851	...
M. Rice	26	1,615	...

Independent Packing Co., 404 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 55 cattle; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 3,375 hogs; E. Storm, 34 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 96 cattle.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,292	8,580	3,610
Swift & Co.	2,087	9,515	9,896
Cudahy Packing Co.	2,422	12,927	6,753
Armour & Co.	2,092	13,285	9,223
Swartz & Co.	...	1,159	...
J. W. Murphy	...	2,337	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 104 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 281 hogs; South Omaha Packing Co., 24 cattle; Doid Packing Co., 313 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 149 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,713	6,069	1,951
Swift & Co.	1,615	5,289	2,839
Armour & Co.	1,330	6,526	2,212
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	379	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	1,128	3,251	165
East Side Packing Co.	159	2,483	...
Belz Packing Co.	...	641	...
Hell Packing Co.	...	459	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	19	282	26
Sartorius Packing Co.	7	513	...

St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,650	12,133	11,815
G. H. Hammond Co.	875	6,202	3,279
Morris & Co.	725	5,479	2,791

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,055	8,469	...
Armour & Co.	961	8,239	...
Swift & Co.	...	4,332	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 263 cattle; J. L. Brennan & Co., 47 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 87 cattle; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 68 cattle; Statler & Co., 77 cattle; others, 5,328 cattle.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 13, 1914.

	Beesves.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	1,541	7,100	4,502	2,973
Jersey City	3,482	6,173	12,508	25,432
Central Union	1,742	714	10,702	...
Lehigh Valley	1,736	325	3,273	...
Scatterling	...	153	...	4,840
Totals	8,501	13,467	31,045	33,245
Totals last week	9,154	8,702	33,153	33,722

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	9,000	2,500
Kansas City	200	500	2,000
Omaha	100	5,000	100
St. Louis	100	3,300	2,500
St. Joseph	100	2,000	...
Sioux City	...	2,000	...
St. Paul	200	2,000	100
Oklahoma City	100	...	...
Fort Worth	400	700	400
Milwaukee	...	4,586	...
Denver	100	100	...
Louisville	...	1,584	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	1,249	...
Indianapolis	550	3,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	...
Cincinnati	100	4,339	...
Buffalo	100	3,600	3,000
Cleveland	300	1,000	600
New York	306	2,710	1,638

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	21,000	32,000	18,000
Kansas City	11,000	6,400	12,000
Omaha	4,400	5,000	4,800
St. Louis	2,200	9,500	2,600
St. Joseph	700	2,600	4,000
Sioux City	1,800	2,000	100
St. Paul	1,300	5,000	500
Oklahoma City	1,400	1,000	...
Fort Worth	3,600	1,200	3,500
Milwaukee	25	820	...
Denver	1,300	1,400	1,000
Toledo	...	1,500	...
Louisville	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	85	...
Indianapolis	1,100	3,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,100	8,500	5,700
Cincinnati	1,800	3,485	406
Buffalo	2,900	18,000	11,000
Cleveland	700	4,000	7,000
New York	3,469	7,730	10,004

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	11,000	22,000
Kansas City	8,000	14,000	1,000
Omaha	3,900	9,000	9,000
St. Louis	3,400	8,400	2,700
St. Joseph	1,000	5,000	4,800
Sioux City	1,600	4,000	600
St. Paul	2,400	6,000	1,300
Oklahoma City	1,400	4,000	...
Fort Worth	3,200	600	4,000
Milwaukee	250	1,300	...
Denver	400	1,500	...
Louisville	...	482	...
Detroit	...	200	...
Cudahy	...	3,000	...
Wichita	...	2,358	...
Indianapolis	1,100	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	2,114	300
Buffalo	50	3,200	2,400
Boston	1,540	16,585	4,754
Cleveland	40	1,000	600
New York	1,171	6,126	2,532

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,500	19,500	21,000
Kansas City	4,700	9,000	14,000
Omaha	3,000	10,000	10,000
St. Louis	2,200	9,000	1,900
St. Joseph	1,400	5,000	5,000
Sioux City	1,200	4,000	1,600
St. Paul	1,800	5,000	4,500
Oklahoma City	800	2,300	...
Fort Worth	2,500	2,800	2,000
Milwaukee	...	5,712	...
Denver	800	500	1,400
Louisville	...	1,100	...
Detroit	...	2,900	...
Cudahy	...	700	...
Wichita	...	2,002	...
Indianapolis	1,300	4,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,800	1,000
Cincinnati	...	1,644	...
Buffalo	...	1,600	5,000
Cleveland	60	1,000	600
New York	2,004	8,292	6,107

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	15,000	18,000
Kansas City	1,000	6,100	10,000
Omaha	...	11,000	...
St. Louis	1,200	8,400	650
St. Joseph	...	5,000	...
Sioux City	...	3,000	...
St. Paul	...	3,000	...
Milwaukee	...	2,736	...
Louisville	...	1,829	...
Detroit	...	6,000	...
Cudahy	...	1,000	...
Wichita	...	2,695	...
Indianapolis	...	3,000	...
Cincinnati	200	3,426	500
Buffalo	50	1,600	4,200
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	2,036	3,770	3,441

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	10,000	10,000
Kansas City	800	2,500	3,000
Omaha	300	7,000	4,200
St. Louis	350	6,500	800
St. Joseph	100	3,200	1,000
Sioux City	300	3,800	200
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	1,000
St. Paul	1,700	4,500	1,200
Oklahoma City	300	300	200

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

It Pays the Retailer to Keep His Promises

By a Veteran Butcher.

One of the most successful butchers in a big city said: "I find that my most valuable asset is the reputation I have established of keeping promises. I make it a point to keep my word in every transaction."

How important this is in an every-day retail business like a butcher shop can be readily understood. Not that a man is dishonest when he makes a promise and does not keep it. He probably means well, but promises too much. But customers are insistent; there are other shops for them to go to—too many of them, in fact.

So the butcher, fearing to lose a customer, and anxious to please, promises to do whatever they ask, without the slightest expectation that he will be able to make good. He just does it to gain time, and occasionally he "gets away" with it, and that encourages him to try it over again. But sometimes he strikes a snag, and it hurts when that snag turns out to be a good customer lost forever.

The butcher who promises to deliver an order at a certain time loses not only the respect of his trade, but the trade itself, when he fails to do it. We all know how exasperating it is to come home to a meal, only to find out that the butcher has failed to send the meat on time.

His troubles are lost sight of when a family is inconvenienced by not having their meal served at the proper time, whereas if he had told the customer frankly that he could not send it at the time it was wanted, the purchaser would probably carry it home herself, or make other arrangements. Or he might lose that particular sale, but he does not lose the customer's good will.

For these reasons, the deliveries in a shop should be so systematized that breakfast or lunch orders should be delivered promptly, and independently of dinner orders. Almost any dinner order is in time if delivered at 1 or 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. But lunch orders must be delivered on time. And while on this subject it is well to say that all trimmings should be sent with orders.

A Practice That Is Out of Date.

The business of changing a roast or cutting up for fricassee lighter chickens than those purchased, or changing a leg of lamb for a lighter one, is almost obsolete. No butcher was ever crooked or slick without his journeymen and delivery boys knowing it, and appraising him accordingly.

It must be frightfully humiliating to be looked on as a crook by a delivery boy, not to speak of the young lady cashier, who goes home and tells her family and friends that her boss is a thief. And if the employees are a bit inclined that way they feel sort of justified in doing a bit of the same thing themselves.

So if a man does cheat a customer out of a pound on a roast, the delivery boy is apt to swipe a couple of chops, the journeyman

will probably wrap up a couple of fowl in his apron, and the cashier may lift a dollar from the till for a flub-dub she'd like to have. And so it goes along down the line. It is usually a case of the biter bitten, or the robber robbed. It does not take long for this kind of a reputation to be established; then it's "curtains" for the crooked butcher.

A business can only be established and thrive on the strictest integrity. As the proprietor acts, the employees act accordingly, and the time is long since passed when a group of butchers got together and bragged as to which of them was the biggest thief. None of them would pick a pocket or rob a bank, but they would delight in selling a 12-pound roast, and after the customer had gone substituting a roast that weighed 2 or 3 pounds less, and sending along enough roast beef trimmings to make up the difference in weight.

Some years ago a mechanical genius in New York City discovered how to doctor a scale so that the hand pointed at zero but it would still weight a pound short on any weight from 7 to 10 pounds, and 2 pounds on any weight from 10 to 18 pounds. He did a big business for two weeks; then he went to jail for two years!

His customers were the "Paddy's Market" type, that famous and evil crowd that infest the sidewalks and gutters in a continuous line on Ninth avenue, from 39th to 42nd streets, every Saturday night. After a few arrests and jail sentences took place among them, and their doctored scales were confiscated, that kind of business was finally stopped, never again to be renewed.

Our business is now on a better footing than ever before. The evil reputation that usually accompanied the retail butcher has gradually disappeared. Nor are butchers now so commonly the butt of the joker, as they have been for so many years. The business is on a better footing, and growing more so every day.

The high price of meats has been a blessing, inasmuch as it has driven a great number of irresponsible "fly-by-night" butchers out of business, the kind that formerly opened shops with two or three hundred dollars capital, and two or three hundred more borrowed from a fat dealer, and with a week's credit started in to do business in the slipshod and uncertain methods of a few years ago. That style of doing business is now a thing of the past, and the retail butchers of today are a solid substantial lot of good business men, who do business as it should be done, and so command the respect of the purchasing public.

L. A.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. C. Holton has purchased the meat market of D. & A. F. Griswold at Winchester, N. H.
A. W. Sticker has sold his meat market at Stowe, Vt., to W. F. Churchill.

C. J. Amrhein has opened up his new store at Utica, N. Y.

H. Daane has sold his meat business at Grand Rapids, Mich., to Felspaugh Brothers.

E. Miska has opened a meat market at Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

L. Houts has sold his market at Dunlap, Ia., to W. T. Knight.

O. M. Godwin has purchased the Q. O. Garrett meat market at Altoona, Ia.

E. E. George will open a meat market at Walnutport, Pa.

The meat market of Burke & Company at Williamton, Mass., has been purchased by J. Potter.

William Priest, a meat dealer at Maynard, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities \$4,597.96, and assets \$2,168.50.

John Weller has purchased the meat market of W. Meserole at New Brunswick, N. J.

Jasper Paullin has sold his interest in the meat business at Grant, Ia., to his son Amos.

J. Borak will open a branch market at South Amboy, N. J.

B. E. Ryan will engage in the meat business at Milton, Vt.

Cizek Brothers have sold their meat business at Eelsworth, Kan., to Miller & Jilka.

P. Shaw has purchased the meat market of Fink & Warbritton at Crawfordville, Ind.

W. Kemper has purchased R. McCalmant's meat market at Lawton, Okla.

J. H. Mendelson will engage in the meat business at Shadyside, O.

P. Klein will open a new meat market at Sioux Rapids, Ia.

Heiko Bunker has engaged in the meat and grocery business at Sharon Springs, Kan.

W. D. Powell has purchased the meat business of Walter Boulanger at Elgin, Kan.

E. N. Gant has leased the Palace Meat Market at Minneapolis, Kan., from F. C. Lukritz.

E. A. Gustafson, of Randolph, Kan., has purchased the meat market of Catlin & Company at Green, Kan.

Jake Crook has succeeded to the meat business of Crook & James at El Dorado, Kan.

D. Hajek is about to open a new meat market at Verdigre, Neb.

Walter Bowman has disposed of his meat market at Uehling, Neb.

N. C. Christensen has purchased the Parker Meat Market at University Place, Neb.

William Dobson is about to engage in the meat business at Union, Neb.

Frank Ulrich has engaged in the meat business at Tekamah, Neb.

H. Teeters is just engaging in the meat business at Holbrook, Neb.

A. F. Lowe has disposed of his meat market at Beemer, Neb.

Frank Caro has disposed of his City Meat Market at Syracuse, Neb., to Charles Swanson.

Frank Cotyza has taken charge of the meat business recently purchased by him at Auburn, Neb.

E. E. Griswold has been succeeded in the meat business at Tomah, Wis., by Benkowski & Gillett.

John Kinsey has opened a new meat market in the Home Bakery building at Shenandoah, Ia.

D. D. Need has purchased the meat business of Campbell & Urton at Creston, Wash.

Eli Fonder has purchased the meat business of Driessen & Matchette at Rockford, Wash., which was formerly owned by him.

Herzig & Nitch have opened the Peoples Meat Market at Bonners Ferry, Ida.

J. C. Elvart, of Harrison, has purchased the Independent Cash Market at Coeur d'Alene, Ida., from Gage & Inenfeldt.

Bradbury & Miles have been succeeded in the meat business at Huntington Beach, Cal., by Murphy & Parker.

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and Smoker of Meat,
Sausage and Fish

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NEW YORK

New York Section

R. A. Rightmire, of Armour & Company's hotel department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

William Schmidt, who was in the wholesale butcher business in Brooklyn for 20 years, died on Saturday at the Jewish Hospital. He was 51 years of age.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending April 11, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.75 cents; imported beef, 9.37 cents per pound.

A. E. McMulkin, formerly connected with the poultry departments of leading meat packing concerns, has opened offices as a broker in poultry, his place of business being No. 278 Washington street.

C. A. Bechstein, manager of the Armour branch house at Tenth avenue and Fourteenth street, was the recipient of the sympathy of friends in the trade because of the death of his mother, which took place this week.

The annual stockholders' meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will be held at Maenmerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth street, on Thursday evening, May 14. This is always an occasion of joy to the local trade because of the dividends and premiums declared.

John L. Walsh, commissioner of weights and measures of New York City, has resigned to go into private business. Mr. Walsh was somewhat unusual among city officials as a man who could be severe and yet perfectly fair at the same time. He found it possible to enforce the law strictly and yet not to work unnecessary hardship on the trade. He made his department a model where previously it had been a byword, and he will be missed.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, April 11, 1914, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 5,831 lbs.; Brooklyn, 23,681 lbs.; the Bronx, 75 lbs.; total, 29,287 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 20,000 lbs.; Brooklyn, 300 lbs.; total, 20,300 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 5,766 lbs.; Brooklyn, 555 lbs.; the Bronx, 40 lbs.; total, 6,356 lbs.

Henry Alexander, Jr., late manager of the Fort Greene Place branch house of Armour & Company in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday of this week at Goshen, N. Y., after an illness of several months. Mr. Alexander was 50 years of age and had been with Armour & Company for 22 years. When his health failed he was retired under the Armour pension system and went to the country in the hope of benefiting his condition. He has been succeeded in Brooklyn by Harry Strassburger, formerly at the Armour branch in West Harlem.

The firm of Hoehn & Mayer, of which the members were Jacob Hoehn and Max Mayer, was dissolved by mutual consent on Satur-

day last. Mr. Hoehn will continue the business at the same location under the firm style of Jacob Hoehn. Mr. Mayer, who withdraws from the firm, has, with his son, Benjamin H. Mayer, organized the new firm of Max Mayer & Son, which is located at No. 289 Washington street, and commenced business this week. The firm of Hoehn & Mayer was one of the oldest houses in the trade, having been started originally in 1864.

NEW CITY WEIGHTS OFFICIAL.

Joseph Hartigan, a lawyer of No. 111 Broadway, will become Commissioner of Weights and Measures for New York City on May 1. He was appointed this week by Mayor Mitchel to succeed John L. Walsh, who resigned to enter business. The salary is \$5,000 a year.

Mr. Hartigan is 33 years old. He is an Independent Democrat and stumped for Mr. Mitchel last fall. He helped to organize the Young Men's Woodrow Wilson League in the campaign of 1912. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus. He was admitted to the bar in 1905 and began practicing in the office of Supreme Court Justice John J. Delany. He served through the Spanish war in the 201st New York Volunteer Regiment.

ADVISERS TO BOARD OF HEALTH.

The New York City Health Department announces that, "In order to enhance the usefulness of the Department of Health to the community, the Commissioner of Health has organized an advisory council composed of representatives of State and city departments, of social and philanthropic organizations, business men's associations, labor unions, medical societies, women's organizations and communal groups. It is hoped, in this way, to secure contact with citizens of diverse views and interest, candid and well-informed criticisms, and stimulating suggestions from experts in public health matters."

The following named have consented to act as chairmen of departmental committees: Mr. Bailey B. Burritt, chairman, Committee on Food Inspection; Dr. Louis I. Dublin, chairman, Committee on Records; Dr. Simon Flexner, chairman, Committee on Laboratories; Mr. Homer Folks, chairman, Committee on Child Hygiene; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, chairman, Committee on Public Health Education; Dr. John H. Huddleston, chairman, Committee on Infectious Diseases; Prof. C. E. A. Winslow, chairman, Committee on Sanitation.

MAYOR VETOES MARKETS BILL.

Mayor Mitchel this week vetoed the Pollock bill giving New York City a department of markets, with five commissioners and a public wholesale market in each borough. Mr. Mitchel disapproved of the mar-

kets bill reluctantly. He said the solution it proposed for cutting the cost of living had great merit, but that the bill was poorly drawn and seemed to be mandatory, whereas the Board of Estimate insists that it should be only permissive. Cyrus C. Miller, chairman of Mayor Gaynor's Market Commission, which was for the bill, told the mayor he was now convinced that its language was not clear and he urged a veto.

Apparently the mayor was impressed with the argument of opponents of the bill at the public hearing that the bill as drawn might give a monopoly of Gansevoort Market traffic to the New York Central Railroad, for in his memorandum of veto he says:

"The Board of Estimate and Apportionment with the approval of the mayor is authorized to grant connecting spurs from any railroad operating main line tracks. This language might be construed to apply only to railroads having main line tracks in the city at this time and thereby create monopolies of service.

"Section 1166G of the proposed bill gives the market board power to make rules 'regulating traffic in and about terminal and other markets.' I am afraid this provision is too broad and that it would conflict with the Police Department's traffic regulations. The word 'about' would be almost certain to cause a conflict of jurisdiction."

WARNED AGAINST BAD MEATS.

How to avoid ptomaine poisoning during the Summer months is told in a bulletin just issued by the New York City Health Department. It says that the commonest form of meat poisoning, called ptomaine, is due to eating the meat of diseased animals.

It is impossible to detect the poisonous bacteria without bacteriological examination, owing to the fact that they do not cause putrefaction. In the greater majority of cases cooking renders this meat harmless, but there are cases on record where the bacteria have survived, causing illness and death.

Summer ptomaine or meat poisoning is said to be the most common form of the disease in this city. Owing to the increased temperature the bacteria increase rapidly, and the only remedy is to exercise particular care in keeping meats. The Health Department says: "Take proper care of the refrigerator and the refrigerator will take proper care of the meat."

Warning is given against badly constructed ice chests. For every housewife the following "don'ts" are given:

Don't keep meat in the refrigerator unless it is properly iced.

Don't omit to clean the refrigerator frequently, using strong hot soda solution.

Don't use meat unless it is absolutely fresh; never attempt to freshen it by washing with salt, soda, etc.

Don't buy chopped meats or sausage unless absolutely sure that it is fresh.

Finally, don't buy from any butcher unless sure that his meats are fresh and handled in a sanitary manner.

Symptoms of ptomaine resulting from eat-

DAVID MAYER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Poultry and Game,
529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

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Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 152 and 154 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

ing bad meats are given as beginning with vomiting, severe abdominal pains, diarrhoea, fever and prostration, oftentimes resulting in death.

INTERSTATE TRADE COMMISSION.

(Concluded from page 17.)

precedent in other cases, for each case would contain not only questions of law, but also questions of fact, and in no two cases would the facts be the same." The argument in support of the contention that the Commission should be given this power is also presented in detail, and contends that there would be great advantage if business men could know in advance, on the authority of the Commission, what latitude was permitted them before engaging in important undertakings.

In relation to the fourth recommendation, the committee believes that as the total number of corporations is upward of 300,000 the great number of reports which would result would defy any useful compilation or analysis. The limitation of the requirement of reports to corporations capitalized at not less than \$5,000,000 would reduce the number of corporations affected to approximately 1,300. In discussing this feature of the bill, the committee points out that one Commissioner of Corporations after another has recommended that the Bureau have at its disposal something in the nature of annual reports on the operations of the more important corporations engaged in interstate commerce. It is agreed that the fact that corporations would have to make reports would serve as a valuable deterrent to careless disregard of the law.

As to the kind of information to be required in annual reports, a difference of opinion is expressed by the committee. The majority of the committee contends that there should be a reasonable limitation as to the kind of information asked for, and declares: "If a corporation were compelled to place or file with the Commission data of the sort indicated it would in many cases be placing beyond its control facts which lie at the foundation of its existence as a competitive business, which it has always guarded with the utmost jealousy because their disclosure to a competitor would seriously affect its own ability to compete, and for which it felt any penalties provided by law for persons who disclosed information in the possession of the Commission would offer insecure and inadequate protection."

The dissenting opinion is "that it is obviously the intention of the bill that the commission is to acquire complete understanding of the business of the country and its needs. The facts of business are so inter-related that if access to part of the facts is barred the Commission will not be able to interpret properly other facts and conditions."

A Strict Guard Against Publicity.

The sixth recommendation of the committee deals with the question of publicity, and takes the position that information in the possession of the Commission should under no circumstances be made public except upon its authority, and that any person utilizing such information, in the files of the Commission, without authority should be subject to punishment. The House bill already provides that any person making public information in possession of the Commission without its authority, approval and consent shall be subject to fine or imprisonment.

The suggestion has been made, however, that this portion of the bill should be amended to apply only to officials and employees of the Commission. This idea is opposed by the committee on the ground that "Amendment of the law in the way indicated would leave no penalty upon a person who, knowing material had been surreptitiously ob-

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NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

tained from the files of the Commission, proceeded to publish it."

The recommendation with reference to a possible amendment of the Sherman Act permitting greater co-operation by American manufacturers in developing trade abroad makes clear the fact that home industries are at present under a severe handicap in foreign markets as against competitors in other countries, and expresses the belief that this condition should be considered by the Commission as early as possible and that legislation on the subject be proposed.

In accordance with the rules governing a referendum by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the various organizations in the membership may have 45 days within which to record their votes on the questions submitted, but as a large number of organizations have appointed committees to pass upon this referendum, as soon as received, there is expectation that votes will be very promptly returned.

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189-191 Ft. Greene Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice steers\$8.25@9.35
Poor to fair steers6.75@8.10
Oxen and stags	.....6.00@8.25
Bulls	.....5.50@8.00
Dry cows	.....3.35@7.00
Good to choice steers one year ago	.....8.20@9.20

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs.	.....7.50@11.00
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.—@—
Live veal calves, barnyard and fed, per 100 lbs.	.....6.50@ 7.50
Live veal calves, culls	.....@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, heavy, unshorn	.....@ 8.00
Live lambs, common to good, unshorn	.....7.00@ 8.25
Live lambs, clipped	.....@ 7.15
Live sheep, ewes, clipped	.....5.75@ 6.50
Live sheep, wethers, clipped, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 5.90

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 9.30
Hogs, medium	.....@ 9.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@ 9.40
Pigs	.....@ 9.40
Rough	.....8.30@ 8.40

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	.....13½@14
Choice, native light	.....13 @13½
Native, common to fair	.....12½@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....@13½
Choice native light	.....@13
Native, common to fair	.....@12½
Choice Western, heavy	.....@13
Choice Western, light	.....@12½
Common to fair Texas	.....@12
Good to choice heifers	.....@12½
Common to fair heifers	.....@11½
Choice cows	.....@11½
Common to fair cows	.....10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....10½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....15½@16	16 @17
No. 2 ribs	.....14 @15	@15
No. 3 ribs	.....11½@12	13½@14
No. 1 loins	.....15½@16	@16
No. 2 loins	.....14 @15	@16
No. 3 loins	.....11½@12	@14
No. 1 hind and ribs	.....14 @14½	@15
No. 2 hind and ribs	.....13½@14	@14
No. 3 hind and ribs	.....@13½	@13½
No. 1 rounds	.....12 @13	@13
No. 2 rounds	.....11½@12	@12
No. 3 rounds	.....10½@11	@11½
No. 1 chuck	.....12 @13	@13½
No. 2 chuck	.....11 @11½	@12½
No. 3 chuck	.....10 @10½	@12

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....@17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....@16
Western calves, choice	.....@15
Western calves, fair to good	.....@14
Western calves, common	.....@13
Grassers and buttermilks	.....@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@12
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@12½
Pigs	.....@12½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....@15
Lambs, good	.....@13½
Lambs, medium to good	.....@12
Sheep, choice	.....@12½
Sheep, medium to good	.....@11½
Sheep, culls	.....@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@16½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@16
Smoked picnics, light	.....@13½
Smoked picnics, heavy	.....@13
Smoked shoulders	.....@13

Smoked bacon, boneless	.....@18
Smoked bacon (rib in)	.....@17
Dried beef sets	.....@29
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	.....@18
Pickled bellies, heavy	.....@15

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	.....16 @19½
Fresh pork loins, Western	.....15½@18
Fresh pork tenderloins	.....@32
Frozen pork tenderloins	.....@31
Shoulders, city	.....14 @14½
Shoulders, Western	.....13½@14
Butts, regular	.....15 @15½
Butts, boneless	.....17 @17½
Fresh hams, city	.....17 @17½
Fresh hams, Western	.....16½@17½
Fresh picnic hams	.....12½@13½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....\$95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	.....40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	.....50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	.....95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	.....90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	.....280.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....12½@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....45 @50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....45 @90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....25 @30c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....@11c. a pound
Oxtails	.....@15c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....20 @35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....8 @ 8½c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....15½@16c. a pound
Blade meat	.....@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	.....@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy	.....@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.	.....25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....@85
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, imp., per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@70
Hog, middles	.....@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@19
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@27
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@23
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@78
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@75
Beef wesaands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	.....@ 7½
Beef wesaands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	.....@ 4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....19½	21½
Pepper, Sing., black	.....12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white	.....17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	.....12	15
Allspice	.....5½	7½
Cinnamon	.....16	20
Coriander	.....6	8
Cloves	.....18	21
Ginger	.....9	12
Mace	.....65	70

SALTPETRE.

Crude	.....4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	.....@ 5
Crystals	.....5½@ 6½
Powdered	.....@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@ .28
No. 2 skins	.....@ .24
No. 3 skins	.....@ .14
Branded skins	.....@ .18
Ticky skins	.....@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	.....@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	.....@ .22
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@2.80
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@2.55
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@2.85
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@2.70
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@2.20
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@2.10
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.70
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.45
Branded kips	.....@1.90
Heavy branded kips	.....@2.25
Ticky kips	.....@2.15
Heavy ticky kips	.....@2.50

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb.	.....21 @23
Chickens—	
Broilers, in bbls., fancy	.....32 @45
Roasting	.....17 @25
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....19 @19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....17½@18
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. each	.....@19
Southern & S. W., dry-pick., avg.	.....17½@19
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....@14½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....4.25@4.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers	.....40 @50
Fowls, via freight, choice	.....17 @17½
Fowls, via express	.....@17½
Roosters, old and young	.....@12
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	.....@20
Geese, per lb.	.....11 @12
Guineas, per pair	.....@65

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.....25 @25½
Creamery, Firsts	.....23½@24½
Process, Extras	.....20 @20½
Process, Firsts	.....18 @19

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....20½@21
Fresh gathered, store, packed firsts	.....19½@20
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....18½@19
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....17½@18½
Fresh gathered, dirties	.....17 @17½
Fresh gathered, checks	.....16 @16½

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	.....@ 3.00
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....21.50 @22.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....25.00 @29.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....@ 3.05
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....3.38½@ 3.40
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	.....@ 3.55
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	.....25.00 @26.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	.....3.50 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....3.17½ and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....3.55 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New York	.....3.90 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....nominal
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....@ 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....2.95 @ 3.00
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....3.75 @ 4.00

